"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,684. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO SEND PETITION TO CZAR

Document Drawn up by B'nai B'rith to be Forwarded.

ACT MAY LEAD TO RUPTURE.

Russia Expected to Resent It—President at First Decided Not to Send the Paper.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Fully realizing the gravity and difficulty of the step, the President has nevertheless decided to transmit to the Czar the petition presented by the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia.

This is a direct reversal of the President's first decision upon the subject. After consultation with his advisers, he determined not to forward the petition, because Russia might resent it and send a response which would break off diplomatic relations between the two countries.

This decision has now been reconsidered, and the President will do as the Jews desire. The presentation will probably be made to the Russian Government through the United States Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg.

The following note was sent yesterday by Secretary Hay to Simon Wolf of Washington:

Department of State,
Washington, June 24, 1903.

Dear Sir: The President has concluded to transmit to the Russian Government the petition of which you presented him a draft on the 15th of this month. The matter which he had to consider most seriously was whether or not such a proceeding would be to the advantage of your persecuted and outraged co-religionists in Russia. On this point he has decided to accept your opinion and that of the numerous and intelligent groups of American citizens of the Jewish faith whom you represent. He requests that you will send him the petition in due form at your earliest convenience. Of course, you will understand that the President cannot tell you what reception your petition will meet with at the hands of the Russian Government. I am, Sir, faithfully yours, JOHN HAY.

Upon learning that the Government of the United States had decided to forward the petition to the Russian Government, Count Cassini went to the State Department and consulted with Secretary Hay. The call was shorter than usual, but it developed officially the fact that the Government of the United States intended to forward the Jewish petition to the Czar if it is possible to do so.

At the White House conference on June 15 the Jews had made the point that the Czar was kept from a knowledge of the truth as to the condition of the Jews in his empire by the bureaucrats, who hedged him about on all sides, and they were sure that if the President would only once assist them in laying their case before the Czar himself, he would at once adopt measures to alleviate their condition. The President at that hearing promised to do what he could. It was at once perceived that to do what was asked involved the danger of a short reply, and a disposition developed to regard the full publicity which had been given to the White House conference as sufficient to meet the needs of the case, for it was assumed that the Czar could not fail to see some of the newspaper comments and reports upon this subject.

The Jews, however, were not satisfied with this passive attitude, and the President decided to adopt the bold course of sending the petition directly to the Czar through the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg. Officially it is expected that this will be received, but privately it may be stated that there have been no lack of intimations from informed sources that the Czar will never be permitted to see the petition, as the Russian Prime Minister will not receive it for transmission. In fact, it is realized that the Russian position is still correctly described in the statement telegraphed from Washington on June 9, from which this extract is taken:

"Nor will it be possible for Russia to receive any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from a foreign power. The Russian Government takes the same position as that long held by the American Government, namely, that it refrains from interference in the internal affairs of another power, and must insist on similar treatment for itself."

If there is to be a refusal on the part of the Russian Government to receive the Jewish petition, then upon Mr. Riddle, the United States Chargé at St. Petersburg, will fall the mortification, for Ambassador McCormick has not yet returned to his post from his hasty visit to Chicago. It is entirely possible that the Ambassador will not reach St. Petersburg when Mr. Riddle undertakes his disagreeable task may delay the Ambassador's return to St. Petersburg indefinitely. Of course, in such case Count Cassini, who is to sail a week from to-day for Russia, might make a correspondingly long stay at home.

Upon the departure of Count Cassini, Theodore Hansen, the First Secretary of the Embassy, will act as Chargé d'Affaires. He will remain here until the latter part of July, when the Embassy will be temporarily established at Bay Harbor, Me. Count Cassini's Summer plans contemplated a return to the United States in September.

The petition is the one which the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith handed to the President as a tentative document to be signed by leading citizens of the United States outside of Federal officeholders. It is expected that it will take about two weeks to secure these signatures, work along that line already being in progress.

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

The petition is as follows:

To His Imperial Majesty the Czar:

The cruel outrages perpetrated at Kishineff during Easter of 1903 have excited horror and reprobation throughout the world. Until your Majesty gave special and personal directions the local authorities failed to maintain order or suppress the rioting.

The victims were Jews and the assault was the result of race and religious prejudice. The rioters violated the laws of Russia. The local officers were derelict in the performance of their duty. The Jews were the victims of indefensible lawlessness.

These facts are made plain by the official reports of and by the official acts following the riot.

Under ordinary conditions the awful calamity would be deplored without undue fear of a recurrence. But such is not the case in the present instance. Your petitioners are advised that millions of Jews—Russian subjects—dwelling in Southwestern Russia, are in constant dread of fresh outbreaks. They feel that ignorance, superstition, and bigotry, as exemplified by the rioters, are ever ready to persecute them; that the local officials, unless thereunto specially admonished, cannot be relied on as strenuous protectors of their peace and security; that a public sentiment of hostility has been engendered against them and hangs over them as a continuing menace.

Even if it be conceded that these fears are to some extent exaggerated, it is unquestionably true that they exist, that they are not groundless, and that they produce effects of great importance.

The westward migration of Russian Jews, which has proceeded for over twenty years, is being stimulated by these fears, and already that movement has become so great as to overshadow in magnitude the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and to rank with the exodus from Egypt.

No estimate is possible of the misery suffered by the helpless Jews who feel driven to forsake their native land, to sever the most sacred ties, and to wander forth to strange countries.

Neither is it possible to estimate the misery suffered by those who are unwilling or unable to leave the land of their birth; who must bear the loss of friends and relatives who emigrate; who remain in never ending terror.

Religious persecution is more sinful and more fatuous even than war. War is sometimes necessary, honorable, and just; religious persecution is never defensible.

The singleness and folly which give impulse to unnecessary war received their greatest check when your Majesty's initiative resulted in an international court of peace.

With such an example before it the civilized world cherishes the hope that upon the same initiative there shall be fixed in the early days of the twentieth century the enduring principle of religious liberty; that by a gracious and convincing expression your Majesty will proclaim, not only for the government of your own subjects, but also for the guidance of all civilized men, that none shall suffer in person, property, liberty, honor or life because of his religious belief; that the humblest subject of citizen may worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that government, whatever its form or agencies, must safeguard these rights and immunities by the exercise of all its powers.

Far removed from your Majesty's dominions, living under different conditions, and owing allegiance to another Government, your petitioners yet venture in the name of civilization to plead for religious liberty and tolerance; to plead that he who led his own people and all others to the shrine of peace will add new lustre to his reign and fame by leading a new movement that shall commit the whole world in opposition to religious persecutions.

ACTION NOT UNPRECEDENTED.

America Has Remonstrated with Russia Before—She Did Not Answer Blaine's Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Count Cassini's statement on June 9 that Russia would not receive "any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from a foreign power," because she would not permit interference in her internal affairs, makes it probable that she will hesitate to receive the petition of the B'nai B'rith, accompanied by a note from this Government. But notwithstanding the declaration of Count Cassini, the proposed action by this Government is not without precedents. Attention was directed to these precedents in THE TIMES of June 16, in connection with the visit of representatives of the B'nai B'rith to the President in relation to the Kishineff massacre.

In 1882, when Arthur was President, this Government, in a case analogous to the Kishineff massacre, except that the latter was far greater in its enormity and sanguinary results, directed the attention of the Russian Government to the matter in a note to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, which he was directed to read to M. De Giers, the Russian Premier. In this note Secretary Frelinghuysen said: "The people of the United States have heard with great regret the stories of the sufferings of the Jews in Russia," and expressed "the hope that the Imperial Government will find means to cause the persecution of these unfortunate fellow-beings to cease."

A more recent and equally pertinent case occurred during the Administration of President Harrison and while James G. Blaine was Secretary of State. As in the case above recited, this Government presented a friendly remonstrance against the continued persecution of the Jews in Russia. In his annual message to Congress, December, 1891, President Harrison said:

"This Government has found occasion to express in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the Government of the Czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia."

In his notes to Charles Emory Smith, who was then Minister to Russia, Secretary Blaine describes the acts of persecution and discusses at length the prescriptive laws of Russia against the Jews and especially with relation to the effect of such acts and prescriptive laws in forcing the persecuted people to emigrate to the United States.

"We are not forgetful," said Mr. Blaine, "of the ties of good relationship that have long subsisted between the United States and Russia, and of the friendly acts of sympathy of this country in the past. The Government and people of the United States are fully animated with a desire to preserve this cordiality of feeling, and for this reason they the more strongly deprecate the enforcement in Russia, in respect to a portion of her people, of measures which not only arouse a general feeling of disappointment but which also operate to impose a tax upon the charitable and humane in this country. The Government of the United States does not assume to influence the internal policy of other nations or to make suggestions as to what their internal laws should be or as to the manner in which they should be administered. Nevertheless, the mutual duties of nations require that each should use its power with a due regard for the results which its exercise produces on the rest of the world."

Mr. Smith was instructed to read this note to M. De Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was done. The matter was very fully discussed between M. De Giers and Minister Smith, but it does not appear that a written note was received in response to Mr. Blaine's notes.

The transmission of the petition of the B'nai B'rith with a note from this Government deprecating the massacre at Kishineff and urging the adoption of corrective measures will be in line with these precedents. But while it is probable that the note and petition will be received from the American Chargé at St. Petersburg, it is likely that no response will be made to them other than a polite acknowledgment of receipt, and probably a verbal discussion of the situation between the Chargé and the Russian Foreign Office.

Receives Jewish Petition to Russia.

Leo N. Levi of this city, President of the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith, has received from Secretary of State Hay a copy of the letter sent by the Secretary to Simon Wolf of Washington regarding the Jewish petition in reference to the treatment of Jews in Russia. President Levi states that all possible haste will be made to secure the signatures of representative Jews of the country to the petition and to forward the same to the President.

Tillman to be Tried in September.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 25.—Judge Townsend announced to-day that the trial of James H. Tillman will be held in Lexington County in September, Judge Gage presiding.

Pocono Mountain Special
via Lackawanna Railroad leaves New York for Stroudsburg, Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Meals in dining car.—Adv.

Westcott Express Company.
Forms, seals, also cross packets from readers in Institution. Cir. 2666 18th.—Adv.

DELAWARE OFFICAILS DECIDE ON COURSE

No Arrests While Excitement Continues, Perhaps None at All.

Murdered Girl's Father Blames Pennsylvania Law for His Child's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 25.—If the programme agreed on to-day at the conference here between Gov. Hunn, Attorney General Ward, and members of the judiciary and other officers is carried out the probability of further disturbance growing out of the lynching of George White is reasonably remote.

Gov. Hunn, in an interview after the conference, echoed the decision of that meeting, and voiced the sentiment of the conservative citizens of Delaware. The Governor said:

"You can say that the law will be upheld in Delaware, and her citizens are now as safe in the enjoyment of their rights as are the people of New York, Ohio, or Pennsylvania. At this very moment order is restored out of chaos, and people are coming to their sober senses.

"I left a sick bed to-day to visit the disturbed section of my State because I became very restless and uneasy over the reports. I went to Wilmington to look the ground over myself. I met many people and found that they are already tired of lawlessness and are glad enough to allow our duly constituted authorities to work out our own salvation. They will find that we are amply able to cope with the situation and that we will work it out intelligently and honestly.

"As I said on Tuesday time must be given to regain their composure and come to a full realization of what they have done. The most sacred institution of our State has been trampled upon, but to make wholesale arrests instanter would be the height of folly. I also conferred with the State military officers, but mainly in relation to their coming encampment at Rehoboth, not to maintain order and the majesty of the law in Wilmington. Judging from the clearing-up appearances they will not be needed at all, and will surely only be called upon as a last resort. When they do come, they will come in earnest.

"Yes, Delaware can take care of her citizens. She can also deal with law breakers, but not in the hot haste that is characteristic of a mob."

Participating in the official conference this morning were Gov. Hunn, Chief Justice Lore, Associate Judges Spruance, Grubb, and Pennewill; Attorney General H. H. Ward, Deputy Attorney General Robert H. Richards, Mayor George M. Fisher, City Solicitor Reinhardt, and Police Commissioners Thomas N. Stayton, John B. Clarkson, and Charles R. Jones. The Judges adjourned court for the day.

As a result of that conference, no arrests will be made until the excitement incident to the murder of Miss Bishop and the burning of her assailant has abated. It is quite possible that no arrests will ever be made. Attorney General Ward has the names of the leaders of the mob which burned White. But there is a growing sentiment in Wilmington that the wisest course for the authorities to follow is to draw the curtain over what has happened.

They are led to this decision because it is believed that it was clearly demonstrated last night, when the mob clamored for the release of Cornwell, who had been arrested, charged with the murder and alleged to be one of the leaders in the lynching, that any attempt to hold any one responsible for the deed would cause a riot. As soon as he was released the mob, as such, melted away, and the numerous disturbances later were by crowds of boys, who took advantage of the situation to create trouble.

No race war was or is imminent, and several prominent negroes who to-day asked for permission to carry revolvers were told that the police are fully able to cope with the youngsters who were causing the trouble. A general impression prevails that the verdict of the Coroner's jury will be the final chapter in official investigation.

Five cows belonging to the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bishop, father of the murdered girl, were poisoned last night by persons unknown at present. It is believed that negroes living in the neighborhood, in a spirit of revenge for White's death, may have ventured to commit the deed. Unauthoritative reports have also been circulated that several farmers have received threatening notices against their employing colored men.

Referring to the fact that George White previously had a criminal record of over four years in a Pennsylvania State penitentiary for criminal assault, Dr. Bishop tonight authorized the following statement:

"I notice that the Philadelphia newspapers holds up its hands in horror and says such a deed as this (the lynching) would not have happened in Pennsylvania. They should remember that if White had received the same treatment in Pennsylvania for his first offense of this kind as he would have received under Delaware law (hanging) he would never have lived to commit the second offense."

Coroner McCormick and his deputy, Kilner, are busily engaged in preparing for the inquest on the Italian boy who died on Monday last as the result of a bullet wound received at the workhouse on the night of the lynching. The Coroner's greatest difficulty is in obtaining witnesses who saw the shooting. The officials are still in the dark as to whether the boy was shot by some one in the mob or by one of the guards.

Arthur Corwell, who, although arrested on the charge of murder, was released last night on $5,000 bail, to prevent any disturbance, had a preliminary hearing this afternoon. The murder charge was dropped and he was rearrested on the charge of manslaughter, a bailable offense, and his trial was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow. His defense will be an alibi that, it is said, will show he could not possibly have participated in the attack at the workhouse when the mob captured White.

Col. James McCullagh's and Col. James McComb went on Corwell's bond for $2,500 each. There does not seem to be any doubt that Corwell will be exonerated. His attorney, Sylvester Townsend, will be assisted by ex-Congressman L. Irving Handy.

Corwell said to-day that he did not leave the Eagles' carnival until about midnight, and that in the car he rode were a dozen persons whom he can get to testify in his behalf.

"When I heard of what was taking place out in the country," said he, "I joined the crowd to see what it was, but I didn't see anything because the crowd was too large. I knew what they were doing."

Attorney General Ward said the police handled the mob last night in the best possible manner, but with the small force it was unable to protect city property under such circumstances.

To-night Wilmington is almost in a normal condition. No special orders were given the police at 6 o'clock roll call, but no temporizing with disturbance is to be countenanced.

Police Sergeant Eugene McDermott and Patrolman Francis E. Green were injured in a clash with about 200 negroes in Ninth Street, between Market and Walnut Streets, to-night. They arrested Leader Moore and Joseph Shockley, two negroes, both of whom were carrying revolvers.

Both policemen received wounds in the face, and McDermott was struck with the butt of a revolver. James Mercer, a negro, was shot in the head by a white man.

The negroes collected near Ninth and Walnut Streets and marched as far west as Ninth and Tatnall Streets. On the way they knocked down a white man, and when in front of the Federal Building one negro put his revolver in the face of a white boy.

Sergt. McDermott's story is that while he was with Capt. Evans and other policemen at Ninth and Walnut they heard shots near Ninth Street, and the Captain sent him there with four men. The negroes scattered, excepting Moore and Shockley.

Rutland R. R. for Manchester, Brandon, (Lake Dunmore and Hyde Manor,) Burlington. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain," Montreal, Quebec, four trains. Illustrated book, &c. Full details 380 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad leaves New York daily 9:05 P. M. Parlor cars on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

GERMANS IGNORE NEGRO.

Officers of Cruiser Gazelle Pay No Attention to Savannah Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25.—Col. J. H. Devereaux, the negro Collector of the Port, has been ignored by the officers of the German cruiser Gazelle, which has been here for two days. It is customary for officers of these warships to notify the Collectors of ports at which they touch of their arrival; but the commander of the Gazelle absolutely ignored the colored Collector, not even sending a card.

The officers of the Gazelle have been the recipients of many courtesies while here, being entertained at all the leading clubs. Their failure to call on Devereaux has caused much comment. Besides being Collector, Devereaux is Colonel of the only colored regiment in Georgia.

RACE TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

Grows Out of Negro Attitude Toward an Assault Case—Leaders Flogged and Banished.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, June 25.—Reports from Cooper, in Delta County, state that much excitement and anxiety exist there because of a race conflict that is liable to grow to serious proportions. For the last week notices have been posted in conspicuous places warning negroes to leave Cooper or take the consequence. Last Wednesday night three negro leaders were taken from their homes and severely flogged. Three others had been whipped a week previously.

The flogged negroes were compelled to leave the county. They are charged with having made insolent criticisms of the trial and life sentence given a negro named Walker two weeks ago for attempting to assault a white woman.

A meeting of leading white and black citizens was held at Cooper last night. The white men assured the negroes that the well-behaved could remain and be protected, but that the worthless, insolent, and dangerous would have to go. Officers are searching for the men who did the flogging.

NEGROES ASK $100,000,000.

Their Commercial Association Wants Government to Transport Colored People to Liberia.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25.—At to-day's session of the National Colored Immigration and Commercial Association the Committee on Resolutions adopted a resolution recommending the chartering of vessels during the year 1904 for carrying colonists to the Republic of Liberia, Africa.

A petition to President Roosevelt and the National Congress, citing the wrongs from which the colored race is said to suffer, was adopted. An appropriation of $100,000,000 was asked from Congress to be used for securing the transportation of members of the race who desire to settle in Liberia. The petition, it is explained, does not recommend a wholesale deportation.

GEORGIA NEGROES WANT TO GO.

They Tell the Legislature It is the State's Duty to Send Them to Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—Many negroes in Georgia are anxious to emigrate to Africa, it appears from a petition which was to-day presented to the Georgia Legislature. The petition is signed by negroes of Savannah and territory adjacent to that city. The petitioners ask the Legislature to appropriate money to send them "back to Africa, the land of our fathers."

The petition goes on to recite that the negroes were forcibly brought to America and held as slaves, and that it is the duty of the State to send them to Africa if they desire to emigrate. The document says that there is no future for the negroes here and that it would be merciful to send them to Africa, where they can develop.

The petitioners state that their "children are running after strange gods in this land," and that they want to take their offspring to Africa, where they "can raise them in the way they should go."

The petition, which was referred to the Immigration Committee, is one of the fruits of Bishop H. M. Turner's crusade for the return of the negroes to Africa. It is said that scores of similar petitions will be presented.

MARRIES A MANICURIST.

Gilbert M. King Weds Miss Elizabeth E. Glidden at Augusta, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 25.—The culmination of a romantic courtship took place in Augusta to-day, when Miss Elizabeth E. Glidden, a manicurist of that city, formerly located in Providence, was married to Gilbert M. King, a son of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of Rhode Island. The affair brought to Augusta many society people of Providence, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The marriage took place at 4 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Godfrey Wakefield, R. I.

The ushers were William J. King, 2d, of St. Louis, Edward G. King of Baltimore, Frederick A. King of Northborough, Mass., and F. O. Glidden and William Glidden of Hallowell. The groom holds the cup as the winner of the Massachusetts automobile races for from one to five miles.

NOBLEMAN GIVES UP JOB.

Count Pedro Aquisia Stops Breaking Stone to Claim Bride in Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—An Italian who said he was Count Pedro Aquisia, and who had been working at J. Y. Wilson's stone crusher, at Dunellen, as a day laborer for a considerable time, has gone back to Italy.

Before leaving this vicinity he told a romantic story of having fallen in love with a girl with neither title nor wealth. His parents forbade the marriage, and, heartbroken, he came to this country. In New York he obtained employment in the subway, and worked there till a few weeks ago, when he came to Dunellen. A few days ago he received a letter. He told his countrymen that his parents had relented and that he was going to return to wed the girl of his choice. Then he drew his pay, resumed his title, and set sail for his native land.

WEALTH FOR STONEBREAKER.

Plainfield Laborer Will Return to Italy to Claim $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 25.—After cracking stone for a living at the crusher of Borough Mayor Newton B. Smalley for the last two years, fortune has smiled on Vincenzo Bonavene of this city. He will sail this week for Italy to claim a legacy bequeathed him by his brother, Pietro, who recently was killed in Sicily.

The news came to Bonavene yesterday through a messenger, who said the estate was worth $100,000. Bonavene's father was a wealthy business man. It is said he became angered at the son three years ago and drove him from his home. Vincenzo came to this country and reached this city two years ago, keeping in communication with his brother.

Burnett's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

Exquisite One-Piece Collar Buttons never break or become damaged from wear. All jewelers.—Adv.

$140,000,000 TO BE SPENT BY THE CITY

All But $40,000,000 Applicable to New Improvements.

Funds for Tunnels, Bridges and Great Public Buildings—Enormous Increase of Tax Valuations Raises Debt Limit.

During the coming fiscal year New York City will have a margin of approximately $100,000,000 to expend for great public improvements under the heavy increase in the assessed values of property, as shown by the figures of the Tax Department. This is exclusive of the regular applications for bond issues, which will amount to about $40,000,000. The undertakings for which the marginal fund may be expended include such works as subways, bridges, the new Court House, and the new City Hall.

Figures given out by Commissioner Strasbourger show that there is a gain of $1,400,000,000 in the assessed value of real estate in the greater city. These assessments, which will become operative July 1, show from two and one-half to three times the normal annual increase, and, as the bonded indebtedness of the city is limited by law to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuations of property, there may be issued $140,000,000 of additional bonds for improvement purposes.

Real property values for 1903 will reach the grand total of $4,730,000,000, as against $3,330,000,000 for 1902. Personal property also has risen tremendously, going up from $525,000,000 in 1902 to $678,000,000, the increase in assessments averaging 37 per cent., while the increase in real property assessments averages 40½ per cent. The personal property assessment is considerably above the early estimates of the Tax Department, which placed it at $600,000,000, and of the $153,000,000 increase over the year before, $125,000,000 comes from Manhattan and the Bronx. Richmond Borough fell off somewhat, while Brooklyn and Queens remained about stationary. The real estate assessments are a little below the tentative figures, which placed the total assessed valuation at $26,000,000 more than actually has been found. This was due to errors made by the assessors in their early figures, one error of $4,100,000 being found on one block of property.

In the personal property taxes it is noteworthy that some 2,000 more corporations than heretofore are on the list.

"From now on," said Tax Commissioner Strasbourger, "I believe we are to have less and less difficulty with personal taxes. Our tax rate this year will be $1.40, as against $2.27 last year, and this is the greatest point in getting people to pay taxes on personal property. Hundreds of men will pay on property when the rate is $1.40, or, in fact, anything less than $1.50, who would not have turned a hair if this were the rate to be $2.27. We are gradually getting down to a better system of taxation, but it will take two or three years more before we have matters in really good shape. When we get the tax rate worked down to something under $1, then the rich can be done with personal property paying its proper share and with real property equitably assessed, we shall have far greater receipts from personal taxes than at the present time.

"Under the present assessment the burden will not fall upon those men who for years have been paying taxes on a proper assessed valuation. It will fall on those who in former years have had friends at court and who by these means have escaped with paying on about 50 per cent. of the value of their property."

The year's budget will be $97,119,031 for the running of the City Government. From this there is a deduction of approximately $12,500,000 for the general fund and another of $8,500,000 under the new sinking fund law. With this total deduction of about $21,000,000 there will be but $76,000,000 in round figures to be raised by taxation, or about $10,000,000 less than last year.

With an increase of $140,000,000 in the bond issue margin or debt limit of the city, the door will be open for many of the public improvements desired by the present administration. The Borough Presidents and heads of departments have turned in applications for the issuance of corporate stock amounting to nearly $70,000,000, but after the usual pruning down by the fiscal authorities the tentative list, if it now stands, shows an allowance of little more than $35,000,000. There will be further work on this list, however. Some allowances will be increased, some decreased, and some eliminated altogether. Of additions to the regular list there will be few, and it is generally believed that not more than $40,000,000 will be allowed when this batch of applications for bonds finally is passed upon.

When the total of these allowances are deducted from the great addition to the debt limit the balance remaining for improvements is estimated conservatively at $100,000,000.

Several of the great improvement schemes that have been discussed in a general way during recent years are to be worked out in detail and announced formally by the city officials next month, and they make no secret of their intention to leave little of the margin unsaddled with an authorized work to perform by the time the next administration comes into power in the city.

BULLS SEND COTTON UP.

New Orleans Believes Col. Brown and His Associates Are in Absolute Control.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 25.—Both July and August cotton passed the fourteen-cent mark in New Orleans to-day. For the first time in the history of the past great bull cotton campaign, the price of August was greater than that of July. The highest reached in August was 14.10, with July quoted at 14.04. At no time was the price in these two months lower than 14 cents.

September went away up to 12.80 and October to 10.44. It is considered on all sides that the August supply is shorter than the July supply, and a greater disparity between the prices of these two months may be expected, with August in the lead.

There is a general belief that Col. W. P. Brown and his associates can force the price up to almost any figure they wish.

BROKER AND SON LOST.

Boat in Which They Went Rowing in Lake Erie Last Monday Found Empty.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—Broker F. C. Fuller and his thirteen-year-old son Harold went rowing in Lake Erie Monday. Nothing has been heard or seen of them since.

To-day a boat that is positively identified by the boathouse keeper as the one engaged by Fuller was found off shore a few miles east of this city. It was upside down and empty.

The Train of the Century
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore. "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Solid comfort on the Day Line between New York and Albany. Music. Fine scenery.—Adv.

CITY'S WATERFRONT SUFFERS FROM TIDE

Highest Mark in These Parts for Ten Years—To Rise Higher To-Night.

An exceptionally high tide last night caused some damage along the water front of both rivers, and a still higher one is predicted for to-night.

Ferryboats and tugs, particularly in the East River, were much impeded by the swiftness of the current, many being carried beyond their landing places and forced into docks further north. Cellars were flooded on both sides of the city, and there was a general hurry of shopkeepers to move their stock to higher ground. Many large rats that infest the wharves were driven out by the water, and hundreds of them were to be seen scurrying about South Street.

The tide was at its height between 7:45 and 8:15, when the water reached within six inches of the top of the sea wall at the Battery. The seas breaking over the wall made the promenade untenable.

At the Department of Docks and Ferries it was said that the tide was the highest for ten years. Much damage, it was thought, had been done in the city, but reports would not begin to come in before this morning. The flats and lowlands of Long Island, up both rivers and all along the coast, it was declared, would be found flooded, and the damage in those places might be considerable. Shipping would not be affected by the height of the tides.

From Ellis Island came the report that no damage had been done there, that and the other islands owned by the Government being well protected by sea walls.

The Fulton Ferry boats were menaced by an eddy which formed about the half-sunken remains of the old New Haven Line pier, a similar eddy near the end of the Long Island pier gave the boats of the Catharine Street Ferry much trouble. Many hawsers were broken by the swift current, but no serious accident had been reported up to midnight.

It is said that the high tide was due to the heavy and continued rains, in conjunction with the change of the moon.

CAST HERSELF ON TRACK.

"M. A. H." Engraved on Watch of Train's Victim at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—The body of a well-dressed and refined woman, about forty years old, is now lying in the Morgue here awaiting identification. Except for her small gold watch there is nothing to show who she was. The initials "M. A. H.," are carved on the case, besides a crescent of six diamonds.

Two girls, Laura and Mary Scalpini, saw the woman clad in black standing near the tracks of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad. The 5:08 train was due. The woman seemed to be nervous, and was walking up and down the track. As the train approached she suddenly tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and threw herself directly in front of the engine. The two girls screamed and hid their faces, and the engineer tried to stop the train but could not.

After being hurled high in the air the woman's body rolled down an embankment into the Bronx River, whence it was recovered by the train crew, after the long line of cars had been stopped several hundred yards further down the tracks. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

DR. HAROLD E. THOMAS SUED.

Chicago Lawyer Wants $250,000 for Services in Suit Against His Father's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—James McShane, a lawyer, has started out to collect the sum of $250,000 from Dr. Harold E. Thomas, son of the late Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York. The money is claimed as Mr. McShane's retainer and fee in connection with Dr. Thomas's efforts to secure a larger share of his father's estate. There is a second defendant, also a physician, in the person of Dr. J. B. McFatrich.

Mr. McShane refuses to say why Dr. McFatrich is being sued, but it is well known that the second doctor acted as the adviser of Dr. Thomas when he came to Chicago looking for a job, and subsequently started divorce proceedings against his wife, Ada Thomas. The young man tried to placate the parental wrath by securing a divorce. Dr. McFatrich was the star witness. When the trial was well under way the plaintiff's attorney asked leave to withdraw one of the jurors, on the ground that so much prejudice had been aroused that he could not get a fair verdict. This ended the case.

FOUND HIS RUNAWAY SON.

Dr. Johnson's Boy Had Been Away from Boston a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—Dr. Frank Johnson, a well-to-do physician of Boston, came to this city to-day to take home his son, Frank Mackay Johnson, who wandered away about a year ago.

The youth, after coming here, met Orville G. Parrish in July last, and the Trenton boy took an interest in him and he went to live at the Parrish home. He obtained employment and continued to board there. Then he told Mrs. Parrish that his right name was Johnson, and not Jackson, as he had said.

He was taken ill with typhoid fever and sent to the McKinley Hospital. The Parrish family then thought it incumbent upon them to communicate with Dr. Johnson. Dr. Johnson entertained the members of the Parrish family at dinner last night in the Hotel Windsor because of their kindness to his son.

WILL NOT DISMISS RATE CASE.

Inter-State Commerce Commission to Decide Live Stock Traffic Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Despite the contention of the Santa Fé and other companies that the representatives of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange were acting in bad faith and had no real interest in the complaint about live stock rates, which was argued yesterday, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day refused to dismiss the case. It is taken under advisement, which is an assurance that several months probably will elapse before a decision is announced.

Having heard the last arguments in this case, the commission next listened to a statement by Attorney Charles H. Keeler in opposition to the commission's order that the noted stock yards terminal charge case be reopened for further testimony. Mr. Keeler, who is attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, spoke on behalf of the nine defendant railroad companies.

Accused of Secret Service Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—Lincoln Grey, a boarding house keeper, is in custody here, charged with impersonating a Secret Service officer. John Crawford, the keeper of a roadhouse near this city, claims that Grey called at his place recently and claimed to find some violations of the law. He told Crawford that he would have to answer to charges. Afterward he fixed the matter for $10. The case will be reported to the Secret Service authorities.

RICHMOND VIRTUALLY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Militiamen Guarding Running Cars Fired On from Ambush.

Motorman and Soldier Wounded—Bridge Fired by Strikers—Guards Ordered to Shoot to Kill.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25.—Sharpshooting between strike sympathizers and soldiers, in which the former were the aggressors and enjoyed the great advantage of being concealed in the dark, furnished the exciting close to a day that had been marked by great military and police activity but no serious disorder.

A motorman and two soldiers were victims of the concealed highwayman, but none of the three was seriously injured. The motorman, who seems to have been spotted and had been fired upon before, was wounded in the hand. One of the soldiers received a ball in his thigh and the other in the lower part of the leg.

Troops and county officers are scouring the fields for the attacking individuals, and so far have made two arrests.

Late to-night it was reported that the bridge on which the Seven Lines, a part of the Richmond trolley system, crosses Stony Run about a mile and a half from the city, is in flames, having been set afire, it is alleged, by strike sympathizers.

Street cars have been run on three of the city lines since shortly after noon to-day, and are running to-night, thus far, without serious molestation. On each car have been four, six or eight militiamen, with rifles loaded and bayonets fixed.

Strong guards of militiamen have been on duty to-day at all the power houses and car barns. Stringent orders were issued by the authorities to-day, with the object of maintaining order, women and children being asked to remain at home as far as possible, and the troops being specifically directed to shoot promptly and to kill if necessary to prevent destruction of property or peril to life or limb.

Arrests are made on the slightest provocation, and altogether what is very nearly martial law is being inforced. There have been some slight outbreaks of disorder here and there throughout the city, in some instances volleys being fired over the heads of riotous crowds by the militiamen on the cars.

WANTS TROOPS SENT TO RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Sheriff Fears Violence from Italian Laborers on a Railroad Who Have Not Been Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 25.—Two hundred angry Italians have taken possession of the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Electric Railroad near Richfield Springs, and are holding it against the Sheriff and about 75 deputies. Ever since construction work was stopped on the Mohawk extension last week, and nearly 300 Italians were left with about six weeks' wages due them, trouble has been brewing.

Early in the week 50 excited foreigners in camp at Oaksville, near this village, threatened to tear up or blow up the track unless their wages were paid at once. Sheriff Mather and about 20 deputies succeeded in quieting the men for the time being.

Yesterday over 200 Italians walked over to Richfield Springs from Mohawk, and took matters into their own hands. They obstructed all traffic at each end of the line by piling stones, ties, and brush on the tracks. Two cars were hemmed in so that they were unable to be moved in either direction. One of the cars carried United States mail.

Sheriff Mather, who was attending the reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of New York Volunteers at Frankfort, was hastily summoned. All day to-day the Sheriff has been trying to break the blockade. At 5 o'clock he took 75 men, 50 of them armed, to the scene. The Italians, however, remained in possession of the road and the two captured cars.

The Sheriff has asked the Adjutant General to send the Third Separate Company to Richfield from Oneonta. Feeling here will be violent. The Italians are angry and desperate, and their repeated success in holding their own against the Sheriff has made them bold. They declare that no cars shall be run until they are paid their wages.

The railroad company is said to be in financial straits. Liens to the amount of nearly $30,000 have been filed against it in Herkimer and Otsego Counties within the past ten days. There is said to be a fight on between the stockholders for control of the road, and everything is tied up. The stockholders are nearly all New York City capitalists.

BRIDE PAID WEDDING FEE.

Miss Lalak Undaunted by Financial Straits of Reluctant Bridegroom.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—After spending a night in jail on a charge of breach of promise to marry, Paul Durisek, twenty years old, of 56 Monroe Street, was married to Mary Lalak, the complainant, in the Third Precinct Court to-day.

The defendant said that he was unable to support a wife, as he had only "five cents to his name." The prospective bride was not daunted by this confession of financial straits, and after the ceremony she took a roll of bills from her pocket and paid Justice of the Peace Oehring a fee of $5. The bridegroom was then discharged from custody.

MAKING A FIGHT ON PAYNE.

Gov. La Follette Said to Want Postmaster General's Place on National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILW

TRIPLE TRIUMPH OF YALE OVER HARVARD

Oarsmen Win 'Varsity, Freshman, and Four-oared Races.

Fast Time for All Contests and Freshman Record Broken—Harvard's Eight Led for First Mile, but Beaten by Three Lengths.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Over the historic Thames course to-day Yale achieved a great and glorious triumph over her ancient rival Harvard. For the first time since the annual dual regatta was inaugurated, Yale won all three races, the 'Varsity and the Freshman eight-oared races and the 'Varsity four-oared race. The Ellis were less than ten seconds behind the record in the Varsity race, while Harvard, as a partial compensation for her triple defeat, made the best time by 3 2-5 seconds that a Harvard crew has ever made over the course, and her four-oared and Freshman crews, like the 'Varsity crew, were game to the end. The official times for the races were:

'Varsity Race, Four Miles.—Yale 20:19 4-5; Harvard, 20:29 3-5.
Freshman Race, Two Miles.—Yale, 9:43 1-5; Harvard, 9:48 3-5.
'Varsity Four-Oared Race, Two Miles.—Yale, 10:33 2-5; Harvard, 11:10 1-5.

In the supreme contest of the day, the 'Varsity eight-oared, the Crimson rowers, after leading for a mile, pulled pluckily to sure defeat at the hands of Yale's men, who in the last half of the contest controlled the situation in unmistakable style and added the crowning glory to the victories of the day. They finished full three lengths ahead of their rivals, in 20:19 4-5, within 9 4-5 seconds of the record of the course, and for the wildly shouting throngs of old men and beardless youths, who waved blue handkerchiefs and hugged each other, the victory made New Haven for this day spell New Heaven.

Nor have the men of Cambridge anything to be ashamed of, for, although in every contest they were hopelessly mastered many long, weary lengths from the finish, never once did a bronzed back halt in its squandering of strength nor an aching arm falter at the catch until the finish gun was fired. Moreover, the bitterness of defeat is tempered for the worshippers of the Crimson by the fact that the eight who carried their hopes to-day went over the four-mile course to-day in 20:29 2-5, the best time by 8 3-5 seconds ever made over this course by a Cambridge crew.

As predicted long before the race by students of rowing form, Yale's freshmen eight broke the freshmen record for the course in 9:43 1-5 for two miles, and practically demonstrated that there is in this crew the making of one of the fastest eights ever turned out in an American university.

Yale's three victories are attributed by the experts to the superiority of the stroke taught Yale by John Kennedy over that taught to Harvard by her graduate coaches. So far as physical form was concerned, there was no choice between the crews, with the possible exception that the Yale freshmen outweighed their Harvard rivals by several pounds per man. The freshman race had been conceded to Yale, while the four-oared race was also given to Yale in the great majority of predictions.

GREAT CROWD VIEWS THE RACES.

One of the greatest crowds that ever came to this quiet old harbor town by rail and water saw Harvard go down to defeat. It seemed as if no amount of bad weather and threatening skies could keep people away from New London. From daylight until the first race started at 11 o'clock, people came from far and near by the train load, by the boat load and by the yacht load. Yachts which had not been in commission before this year were shoved off the ways in time to reach the Thames for the race. The sky was dull and leaden, and the wind cold enough for October. The crowd came in mackintoshes and Winter flannels, and even then people shivered. The oarsmen at their quarters warmed themselves before great log fires in preparation for the struggle of the day.

At 10:30 the long observation trains pulled out of the city on either side of the river with their thousands of excited enthusiasts. The referee's launch slipped away from her moorings, and with a crowd of police boats at her heels began to clear the course for the first race. By 11:30 o'clock Referee William Miekelham, the old Columbia oarsman, had the course cleared, and three minutes later the 'Varsity four-oared race had begun, and by 1:30 o'clock the big 'Varsity eights were under way.

The story of the 'Varsity race is one that will live long in the annals of college boating. Harvard led Yale almost to the mile-and-a-half flag. Over the first mile it looked like Harvard's race. For the past ten days the coaches of both crews have said that the race would be won or lost in the first two miles. With the Yale crew suffering from recent shifts and changes the Ellis were afraid that if Harvard led for a mile Yale would lose her stroke and would never get it back again. Last night John Kennedy told his crew that they must strike a 'virgin' stroke, a new-minted stroke, and rip it right through the race, no matter what happened.

It takes good headwork and lots of nerve to row a lower stroke than the other crew when the other crew is leading. But that is what Yale did to Harvard. Harvard got away at 35 strokes to the minute, Yale at 32. Harvard had decidedly the best of the start, and by the end of the first half mile was leading Yale by half a boat length. Capt. McGrew put the stroke up to 36. Harvard reached the first flag in 3:20 1-5; Yale in 3:21 3-5. Harvard's crew got out of his course for a short distance and had a narrow escape from hitting the first half-mile flag. Over the second half mile Harvard held her lead over Yale. Harvard seemed to think that she had a grip on Yale, and Capt. McGrew put her stroke down to 32. Harvard's time for the first mile was 5:06 2-5; Yale's was 5:07 4-5. It was a remarkable coincidence that Harvard over this half mile held her lead without varying it by even the fraction of a second.

The third half mile, however, showed that Harvard could not hold Yale without rowing a higher stroke. Harvard's effort over the first mile had begun to tell on the nerves of the Crimson's eight. Little by little Yale's boat began to creep up on Harvard's. Just before the mile and a half flag the shells were even, and by the time the flag was reached Yale had wrested the lead away from her old rival. The Blue reached the flag in 7:40, leading Harvard by two seconds, or more than half a boat length. Harvard raised her stroke to 33, but still Yale went ahead without raising hers above 32.

LOUD SHOUTS FOR YALE.

The long observation trains, trailing out on either side of the broad Thames like two great serpents bordering a strip of silver, had been rattling and roaring with the cheers of Yale and Harvard. Now it seemed that these two moving grand stands burst into one great shout for Yale. Blue flags waved and fluttered until it seemed as though sections of the skyline had been changed from gray to the blue of the brightest skies. Yale's nerves, which had been high strung for days over this race, which unquestionably worried the Ells more than any that they have rowed in a number of years, were now restored.

The coaches had said that the race would be over at the half-way point, but it was not. Yale reached the two-mile flag off the buoy yard in 10:03, with Harvard hard on her heels, only 4 2-5 seconds behind. There was just half a boat length of clear water between the two shells. Harvard was not yet whipped. She had held her stroke at 32, while Yale, after getting the lead, had dropped back down to 31. The Crimson eights were rowing without a break, and their long, easy stroke still looked powerful. The only question was whether Harvard could put her stroke up again and hold it for a mile more. The next half mile was the field question. Instead of raising her stroke Harvard was compelled to drop back to Yale's gait at 32. The result was that Yale reached the two-and-a-half-mile flag in 12:26 1-5, leading Harvard by 6 4-5 seconds.

Then for the first time Yale began to look reasonably sure of victory. She was leading the Crimson by just a trifle less than two boat lengths. At the three-mile flag Yale had increased her lead to nine seconds, and had practically won the race. Yale's time for the three miles was 14:50 2-5; Harvard's, 14:59 2-5. Harvard in passing the three-mile flag made her last spurt to get back her lead. Although he was reeling in his stretcher and the Harvard crew was splashing water in his face Capt. McGrew raised his stroke up to 34 to the minute, but even at that gait Harvard could not catch Yale. For a few strokes the Harvard shell gained a trifle, but before the three-and-a-half-mile flag was reached Capt. McGrew had been compelled to drop back to a 32 gait. Harvard was now tired and Yale began to gain on every stroke. Yale's time for the three and a half miles was 17:21 3-5; Harvard's, 17:34 4-5. Over this half mile Yale had increased her lead by four and a fifth seconds.

It was now only a question of boat lengths. Harvard cheers had died away on the observation trains, and the broad Thames now resounded with one grand "Yale, Yale, Yale," while from the decks of 200 yachts the cannon were booming forth in salute to the victors, and a bravo for the vanquished. The Ells were yelling for a new record. Finally the flag dropped at the finish, and the watches recorded 20:19 4-5 for Yale and 20:29 3-5 for Harvard. It was Yale's race by three good boat lengths, a close hard finish within nine and four-fifths seconds of the fastest time that any crew has ever made on the Thames course. The experts had made no mistake when they said that both universities had unusually fast eights.

HARVARD MEN WORN OUT.

Capt. McGrew, who had rowed for Harvard as gallant a race as any man ever rowed for any college, fell over limp on his oar, while Duffy sank down in the shell from sheer exhaustion. Swaim, at bow, had also rowed out the last ounce of his power, and his oar slipped from his hands. Yale, strong with the nerve which victory gives, pulled on below the great drawbridge for two or three boat lengths before her coxswain called his men to rest. Then a remarkable incident happened. Stroke Bogue, who had rowed like a demon all the way, threw his oar out from his chest and sprang from his seat into the river and struck out like a race horse to meet the Yale launch, which was coming down the course. Head Coach Kunzig and John Kennedy met Bogue half way and with strong arms pulled him into the launch. The Yale stroke, after that long race, apparently was as fresh as when he started into it.

The official times for the race were:

Yale, half mile, 2:31 3-5; Harvard, 2:30 1-5. Yale, one mile, 5:07 4-5; Harvard, 5:06 2-5. Yale, mile and a half, 7:40; Harvard, 7:42. Yale, two miles, 10:03; Harvard, 10:07 3-5. Yale, two miles and a half, 12:26 1-5; Harvard, 12:32. Yale, three miles, 14:50 2-5; Harvard, 14:59 2-5. Yale, three miles and a half, 17:21 3-5; Harvard, 17:34 4-5. Yale, four miles, 20:19 4-5; Harvard, 20:29 3-5.

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

The story of the Freshman race is that of a long sprint by Yale's stalwart youngsters with Harvard clinging to their heels in as plucky a fight and as pretty a race as was ever rowed on any river. The race was started within a few seconds of 12 o'clock and was rowed down stream over the last two miles of the course from the navy yard down to the drawbridge. In this race, as in the 'Varsity race, Harvard rowed a higher stroke than Yale, while the latter took a thirty-two to the minute gait and hung to it with scarcely a variation of the stroke in the whole two miles. Yale started at 34, dropped to 33 at the half, and rowed out the rest of the race at 32. Harvard led off at 36 to the minute, dropped to 35 at the first half mile and to 34 at the mile.

Just before the finish the Cambridge boys put their stroke back to 36.

Yale had got the best of the start and never lost the lead. Yale's time for the first half mile was 2:09. Harvard's 2:10 2-5. The Ells were leading at this point by practically half a boat length, but by the end of the mile Harvard's plucky boys had wrested the fraction of a second away from Yale, and Yale was leading by just one second. Yale's time was 4:39 for the mile, Harvard's 4:40. Before the mile-and-a-half flag was reached Yale had gotten back her lead which she had at the end of the first half mile. The time for the Blue's boys was 7:10 1-5, for the Crimson's 7:11 3-5. Harvard fought with rare courage over the last half mile of the race. Yale's crew were heavier than the Crimson, and yet Harvard rowed all the way at from two to three strokes more per minute than Yale.

Over the last mile the river was a trifle choppy, and Yale's superior weight and form began to tell against Harvard's grit. The Ells finished the two miles in 9:43 1-5, breaking the old record of 9:57, which has stood since 1899. Harvard also broke the old record. Her time for the two miles was 9:48 3-5. Yale led Harvard at the finish by just about one and a quarter boat lengths.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

In the 'Varsity four-oar event Harvard gave Yale another terrific struggle. In this race the Ells had to make a vigorous fight to get the lead. Yale started off at a 36 stroke, Harvard at 35. Although contrary to their instructions, the Yale four stuck to this gait to the end of the half mile and never got down to their normal gait of 32 strokes to the minute until the end of the mile and a half. Harvard started in at 36 and held it for almost a mile, when she had to drop down to 31. Yale finished the first half mile in 2:43 1-5; Harvard in 2:49 4-5. Yale's time for the mile was 5:38 4-5; Harvard's, 5:45. Yale's time for the mile and a half was 8:25; Harvard's, 8:32. Yale finished in 10:59 2-5; Harvard in 11:10 1-5. Yale won the race by actual measurement by one and a half boat lengths. The two crews finished in fine form without a break throughout the entire two miles. The time made by Yale establishes a new record for this event on the Thames.

The statistics of the six crews rowing at New London to-day, giving heights, weights, ages and averages are as follows:

YALE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

Position and Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height, Ft.	Height, In.
Bow, Waterman	24	162	5	9
No. 2, Daly	21	180	6	3
No. 3, Stubbs	21	186	6	1
No. 4, Judson	22	179	6	
No. 5, Whitney	21	170	6	1½
No. 6, Miller	21	176	6	3
No. 7, Cross	22	173	6	
Stroke, Bogue	22	172	6	
Coxswain, Minor	21	115	5	9
Average	22	170	6	

YALE FRESHMAN CREW.

Bow, Hackscher	19	155	5	8
No. 2, Swenson	20	158	5	10
No. 3, Morse	20	170	6	
No. 4, Scott	20	178	6	1
No. 5, Chase	19	192	6	2
No. 6, McMahon	21	187	6	1
No. 7, Weeks	20	157	6	1
Stroke, Whitney	20	152	6	
Coxswain, Muzzy	20	105	5	8
Average	19 8-9	171¼	5	10

YALE 'VARSITY FOUR.

Bow, Johnson	22	182	5	10
No. 2, Fish	20	174	6	2½
No. 3, Chanclous	22	170	6	
Stroke, Adams	21	145	5	9
Coxswain, Le Blanc	20	115	5	6
Average	21	155	5	10

YALE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

Bow, Swain	20	167	6	00½
No. 2, Wolcott	21	161	5	10½
No. 3, George	22	174	5	11½
No. 4, Foster	22	185	5	10½
No. 5, Duff	19	172	6	2
No. 6, Filley	20	170	5	11½
No. 7, Lawson	22	184	6	1
Stroke, McGrew	21	172	5	11½
Coxswain, Litchfield	22	118	5	4½
Average	21¼	167½	5	8½

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Bow, Flint	18	157	5	11
No. 2, Judd	19	153	5	11
No. 3, Switzer	19	164	5	11
No. 4, White	18	156	5	10
No. 5, Kellogg	19	168	5	01
No. 6, Guild	19	171	5	
No. 7, Burchard	20	162	5	10
Stroke, Pleasonton	18	175	5	01
Coxswain, Williams	18	113	5	06
Average	18¼	158½	5	11

HARVARD 'VARSITY FOUR.

Bow, Hartwell	22	160	5	
No. 2, Webster	19	171	6	
No. 3, Ayer	20	181	5	01
Stroke, Dillingham	21	149	5	10
Coxswain, Toy	19	119	5	06
Average	20	157	5	10

Yale's joy over the victory in the 'Varsity race was trippled by her victory in the four-oar and freshman events, and there was great rejoicing at Gales Ferry when all the Yale oarsmen reassembled there for the last meal before their departure for New Haven. Just before 4 o'clock the 'Varsity rowers held a meeting to elect a Captain for next year. Their unanimous choice was W. S. Cross of Fitchburg, Mass. Cross is twenty-two years old and will graduate next year from the college. He rowed No. 7 to-day.

In describing the race Philip Kunzig, head coach, and Capt. Waterman both spoke in the same strain. The oarsmen, they said, were in good form and simply did what they were told and were expected to do. Mr. Kunzig added that Harvard's spurt at the start did not worry Yale a bit. John Kennedy, the coach, who was behind Mr. Kunzig in marshaling the Yale crew to success, paid a tribute to the pluck shown by the Cambridge oarsmen. Kennedy thought that the one secret of Yale's victory was that the crew had their oars in the water longer than Harvard's men. Yale took fewer strokes, but had the advantage of more water.

When the Harvard men returned to Red Top it was found that a hole had been stove in the 'Varsity eight-oar shell, and it was decided that one of the rowers had accidentally put his foot through it while leaving the boat.

At the election, which took place at the Harvard quarters after the race, H. O. Dillingham, 1904, of Honolulu, Captain and stroke of the four-oared crew, was unanimously elected Captain of the 'Varsity crew for next year.

Prominent among the steam yachts was the Sylph, with Mrs. Roosevelt aboard. The yacht anchored above the drawbridge early this morning. The cup yachts, Reliance and Constitution, also were there and attracted much attention. Among the other yachts were F. F. Brewster's racing schooner Elmina, August Belmont's fast steam yacht Scout, Commodore Bourne's Delaware, G. M. Getchin's Eidolon, J. Arthur Beebe's Pontiac, Frank W. Duryea's Wayward, Theophilus Parsons's Charmer, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Richard C. Vell's Calypso, and scores of others.

A considerable Newport contingent was present at the races, and the cottage colony must have been depopulated. They came in yachts and the big Boston specials. Arthur T. Kemp arrived on his yacht Sea Fox, and Max Agassiz came on the Kerin. Among the guests of the latter were Payne Whitney and Rudolph Agassiz.

YALE BETTING FAVORITE.

The late betting was not very heavy. Most of the money placed was wagered on the 'Varsity race, in which Yale continued a 5 to 3 favorite. In the freshman race Yale's beefy crew, which has beaten both Annapolis and Columbia, (the latter by half a length,) was still a 3 to 1 favorite. Harvard men thought they had a chance in the four-oared race, but even in this Yale men had to give odds of 5 to 4.

History of Yale-Harvard Races.

For fifty-one years, with occasional intervals, the crews of Harvard and Yale have battled, the rival colors having been borne during all those years by four, six, and eight oared crews. In the thirty-eight races that have been rowed in that time, since the initial contest in 1852, two points now separate the contesting universities, Yale having won twenty races and Harvard eighteen. Of the races that have been rowed on the Thames, Yale has won sixteen and Harvard seven.

During the early years of the contests the events were rowed on Lake Quinsigamond. In 1878, however, the event was held on the Thames, and with the exception of three years since that time the event has been an annual fixture and on the Thames course. Lake Quinsigamond was abandoned as the place for holding the races in 1869, and in the following year the crews met at Lake Saltonstall. The next year Springfield was selected for the event, and after that came the Thames at New London.

Early in the history of the event it was rowed over a two-mile course, which was increased to three miles in 1855. Again the distance was increased in 1878, this time to four miles, which has been the length of the 'Varsity races ever since. Yale holds the record for this distance, having covered the course in 1888 in 20 minutes, 10 seconds. Harvard's last victory was in 1890, since which time Yale has had four successive victories.

FIREWORKS IN NEW HAVEN.

Yale Crews Royally Received on the Campus After Tally-Ho Ride Through the Town.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The largest bonfire built on the Yale campus in years burned for three hours to-night in celebration of Yale's victories at New London to-day. Thousands of residents of the city joined the graduates and students who came back for the celebration, making one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations held in this city.

The crews reached the city shortly after 6 o'clock, and after some little delay at the station were taken through the streets to the campus on a four-horse tally-ho coach, which has done similar service for ten years. The 'Varsity oarsmen and the four-oar men occupied front seats on top, and the freshmen came to the rear seats.

Coaches and enthusiastic graduates filled the vehicle, which was loaded to its utmost. Bombs, firecrackers, Roman candles, and torpedoes were exploded all along the line of march, which was somewhat lengthened in order to give the waiting crowds an opportunity to welcome the crews.

After the men were individually cheered at Osborne Hall by the graduates and students, they were ushered into the New Haven House where a sumptuous banquet was served, after which speeches were made by the Yale athletic leaders, graduate and undergraduate. Capt. C. B. Waterman and members of the 'Varsity eight and Capt. MacMahon of the freshmen crew also spoke.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

Westchester County Republicans Urge Mr. Roosevelt for Another Term.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—President Roosevelt was enthusiastically indorsed and unanimously proclaimed the best candidate in the coming national campaign at the Republican County Convention in this village to-day, when Gov. Odell's Administration was also heartily indorsed.

The President was praised for "securing justice for Cuba, advocating and securing liberal appropriations for a strong navy, 'putting the capsheaf' upon the Isthmian canal project, and the settlement of the coal strike." Support to the President's nomination and election in 1904 was unequivocally pledged.

James F. Merritt of Port Chester was nominated for Sheriff and Frank Russell of New Rochelle for Coroner to succeed himself. Both were unanimously chosen on a single ballot.

D. J. KENNEDY IS SENTENCED.

Judge Shows Mercy to Slayer of James E. McMahon.

Daniel J. Kennedy, who on May 1, while under the influence of liquor, killed James E. McManon, a brother of Daniel F. McMahon, the former Tammany triumvir, was sentenced by Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to an indeterminate term in prison of not less than three years and not more than nine years and eight months.

Kennedy was charged with murder in the first degree, but was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. A penalty of fifteen years' imprisonment could have been imposed. Kennedy had a good reputation until his present trouble.

Staten Island Fugitive Caught.

James Murphy, twenty-two years old, was brought back to Staten Island a prisoner yesterday morning, charged with causing the instant death of August Klein and seriously burning the latter's two sisters by lowering a live electric wire across the Linoleumville Road on last Thanksgiving Eve. It is said he was assisted in this performance by several companions. After having been subpoenaed to appear at the inquest, he disappeared, but finally he was arrested in Philadelphia and brought back by Policeman Trochern of District Attorney Rawson's staff. He was indicted immediately after his departure. In the county jail he must await trial in September.

Forced Out of Unsafe Building.

The building at 613 First Avenue, at the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue, was reported to the Building Department yesterday as being unsafe. After an examination four families were ordered to vacate. Patrolman Hickey found several long cracks extending nearly the height of the building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:00 A. M.—326 East Eleventh Street; Vendel Gulinger; damage, $500.

2:42 A. M.—310 West Twenty-sixth Street; Jane Merrick; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—601 and 603 East Sixth Street; Mendel Miller; damage, $75.

1:50 P. M.—191 Madison Street; Morris Grosner; damage, $25.

3:05 P. M.—643 East Twelfth Street; Henry Schumaker; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—38 East Houston Street; Patrick S. Solomon; damage, $700.

9:50 P. M.—111 Perry Street; James L. Young; no [illegible]

CORNELL PICKED TO WIN

Hanlan, However, Still Stands Up for Columbia.

Collegians and Sightseers Thronging Into Poughkeepsie for the Big Regatta To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—It is the old story here to-night, for Cornell, as in the last two years, is again a pronounced favorite in the 'Varsity race in the eighth annual Poughkeepsie regatta to-morrow. Cornell is also the choice for the freshman contest. The odds reflect the prevailing sentiment, and it is practically impossible for Cornell men to place their bets except at very big odds. C. B. Kugler, Jr., a well-known Cornell graduate, is here with several thousand dollars, prepared to back the Ithacans in all three races. Up to the present he has wagered $1,000 to $800 on Cornell against the field. About $5,000 has so far been wagered according to the bookmakers, and probably as much again will be bet to-morrow morning. The prevailing odds are as follows:

Crew.	Straight.	Place.	Show.
Cornell	7 to 10	.....	.....
Columbia	3 to 1	2 to 3	.....
Wisconsin	3 to 1	4 to 5	.....
Pennsylvania	3½ to 1	1 to 1	.....
Georgetown	15 to 1	4 to 1	3 to 5
Syracuse	20 to 1	6 to 1	2 to 1

Some even wagers are also made that Columbia will not finish one, two. There are many takers. The college men are also betting to a considerable extent among themselves, Cornell wagering 5 to 4 to defeat either Columbia or Wisconsin. The most popular bet at Columbia is even that the Blue and White will beat either Pennsylvania or Wisconsin.

Georgetown is eagerly making wagers on its chances to win from Syracuse. The betters all show fear of Cornell, as high as 7 to 3 occasionally being offered that the Ithacans will win all three races, with no takers.

Poughkeepsie has not been so lively in a year. Crowds are coming here to-night by every train, and the staid old Hudson town is thronged with college men, old and young graduates, to say nothing of pretty girls. Everywhere is proudly flaunting college colors. The crowd, in opinion, favors Cornell as victor, but in sentiment seems to side with Columbia, for the Blue and White has probably the largest delegation of followers. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's coach, picks Cornell or Columbia to win, with the chances favoring his college. Wisconsin for third, Pennsylvania fourth, Syracuse fifth, and Georgetown sixth. Putting Cornell as victor, this order reflects the general sentiment.

The visitors here are expressing much interest in the probable weather conditions to-morrow. The fear of the oarsmen is that there will be high wind, which will roughen the Hudson, for there were big whitecaps on the river this afternoon that prevented much work by the oarsmen. Rough water will affect Columbia and Cornell unfavorably, as they have been accustomed to smooth water this year. In rough water, too, the drawings for positions will make considerable difference in the 'Varsity races. Syracuse and Georgetown, having the outer courses, where they will get the full benefit of the wind, Pennsylvania and Columbia, in the more sheltered courses, will have the advantage. On the same basis, Pennsylvania and Cornell in the four-oared and Cornell and Columbia in the freshman contest will gain the benefit.

An incident of the day that became known this evening in regard to the Wisconsin crew has made the Badgers rise in public estimation. It is said that the Westerners rowed four miles in 19:02. The report is without confirmation, but seems to enjoy considerable credence. Another notable occurrence was Courtney's annoyance because of the making public of his eight's time of 19:05 for four miles. In consequence, he refused to take even the crew captain and manager on the Cornell launch this morning.

Hanlan made the final arrangement of his freshman crew to-night. Its makeup is as follows: Bow, Wiggins; 2, Taylor, 3, Rich; 4, Merritt; 5, Greeff; 6, Seymour; 7, Miller; stroke, Post; coxswain, Spence.

All the crews took a short paddling practice to-night, the only event of which was the breaking of an oar by Stroke Bruce of the Cornell four. The water was rough, and the crews had to keep close to the shore.

Courtney said to-night: "I do not believe that any records will be broken to-morrow. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the crews are not fast; indeed, if the race could have been rowed a week ago the record might have been broken, but the damp, rainy weather of the past several days has caused all the crews to go backward. I am not making any excuses, because no one crew has suffered more than another. The men have had to row in wet or damp clothing nearly all the time."

A number of yachts are in the river to-night, including the Erl King, Sachem, Presilla, Alma, Gretchen, Aileen, and the revenue cutters Hudson and Manhattan. A squad of New York detectives reached here this evening to watch the crowds.

AUGUSTA BROWN BRINGS SUITS.

Justice Marean Files Finding in Her Favor in Annulment Case.

Following her victory in a suit brought by her stepson to have her marriage to ninety-year-old Paul S. Brown annulled, Augusta Andree Brown brought two suits in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday against the estate of her dead husband, one to recover $8,000 dower and $5,000 for detention of dower.

The second action is to recover $5,960 under an ante-nuptial agreement, which agreement contains a number of items, one being $810, the value of 3,000 Swedish crowns. The other items are all the furniture at the Bloomfield, N. J., home, where the marriage took place, and in the Brooklyn home on Tompkins Place, a hundred-dollar gold watch, three pieces of silver plate valued at $150, and $220, being at the rate of $40 a month for twenty-three months, which she says was to be paid to her until such time as the estate was closed.

Coincident with the bringing of the action Justice Marean filed his findings in the annulment proceedings yesterday, in which he says that the old man was of sound mind and sane and in all respects competent to enter upon the marriage relation. He also gives Mrs. Brown $95 costs.

GOLDEN WEDDING IN CHURCH.

Service to be Held in St. Paul's Chapel, Where the Bergs Were Married.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilhelm Berg will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, where the wedding occurred fifty years ago. The celebration will take the form of a thanksgiving service.

The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp will officiate, and there will be a special programme of music under the direction of Edmund Jacques, the organist. Admission will be by invitation.

Mrs. Berg was Helen McGregor Morse. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin J. Haight July 7, 1853.

Sentenced to Twenty Years.

John Rogers, forty years old, who was arrested in the raid on the Ariston Baths, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to twenty years in State prison, the maximum penalty for one of nine indictments to which he pleaded guilty. Should Judge Cowing so have wished, Rogers could have been sentenced to 180 years.

Greek Accountant Is Excluded.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the immigration authorities in excluding from the country Sotirios S. L. Charalambis, a young member of a wealthy and influential Greek family, who came here to be employed in a branch of the Greek Currant Company, of which a near relative is the principal shareholder. Judge Lacombe holds that as an expert accountant he does not come within the exceptions of the law as a person belonging to a learned profession.

Ice Cream for Excursionists.

On its Shebela Glen excursion of Sunday, June 28th, the Erie Railroad will present each passenger with a box of ice cream. [illegible]

MAY FIGHT PUBLISHERS.

American Library Association Considers the Project at its Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 25.—The American Library Association may boycott American publishers, it was said at the convention here to-day. There is a strong feeling among the librarians of the country against the recent prices put out by the great publishing houses of this country. The publishers, it is claimed, have decided to fight the department stores in the retail book business and aim to put out a $1.20 book whenever possible instead of a $1.50 book. The discount to the librarians is cut so the cheaper books cost them more than the more expensive ones did, they claim. The librarians say they will buy their books in England if they cannot get concessions. Imported books for libraries enter this country free of duty.

One of the chief topics of discussion in the convention is how to avoid overbuying the popular historical novel. This class of fiction does not come under the new discounts. Of historical novels, the librarians say they buy about one-fiftieth of an edition, while of books of travel, science, or biography the libraries buy one-tenth the editions. If the fight is declared the American Ass'n will refuse to publish a book for which the libraries are the best customers had better go to England, say the librarians.

The feeling against the modern historical novel that runs into large editions is growing stronger among the librarians. Few libraries buy over fifty copies of such a book. No attempt is made to supply the immediate demand, for it is so short lived.

The routine meetings of the convention continue. This morning Goldwin Smith of Toronto addressed the librarians.

To-morrow the elections will take place. The next convention will be held in St. Louis, the attractions of the World's Fair being the deciding cause.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS VOTE.

The Union Intending to Join in Sympathetic Building Strike.

At the election of officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, last evening, balloting commenced about 6 o'clock and did not end until shortly before midnight. Although the count of votes will not be finished until late this afternoon, it is expected that the following ticket will be chosen:

President—Charles W. Hoadley.
Vice President—D. S. Brown.
Recording Secretary—George W. Whitford.
Financial Secretary—M. R. Jarvis.
Treasurer—James Morrison.
Walking Delegates—Michael Stanton, Edward Kelly, Edward Harrington, and William Ivory or Edward Spaulding.

The election of the first three walking delegates named is thought to be assured, but fourth place is in doubt between Ivory and Spaulding.

This union has about 2,500 members in Manhattan and 500 more in Jersey City and Brooklyn. According to one of its officers, the men all intend to join in the sympathetic strike among the building trades unions of the city.

IMMIGRANT BOY DISAPPEARS.

Found Starving, He Disappears and Is Sought by His Benefactors.

Moses Bernstein, an Austrian immigrant boy, found starving in front of 2 Greenwich Avenue on Wednesday and taken care of afterward by James Stewart, a restaurant keeper of 15 Greenwich Avenue, disappeared yesterday. He was still weak from having gone three days without food, and it is feared he has been overcome by illness in the street.

The boy was found in front of the cigar store of Samuel Band, who carried him inside and revived him. The boy then said he came from Ulonow, Austria, two months ago, after walking through Austria to the Elbe, where he got work on a steamship coming to New York. He had $30 on landing here, and obtained work in a skirt factory. He said he worked from 5 in the morning till 10 at night, and in a month he had swollen feet from standing all day. He had learned operating, but could not work and he had to leave. He slept in parks or on hallways.

The boy said that on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday he did not have a bit of food. Mrs. Band took him to her home at 138 West Tenth Street, but the boy could not eat, having passed the hunger stage. Band took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the doctors wanted him to stay, but he demurred, it not being a Catholic institution. Mr. Band then took him to the Charles Street Police Station. The Sergeant there said it would be necessary to lock the boy up to detain him, but Mr. Band would not have that, and took him to the restaurant. Mr. Stewart said he would employ him.

The boy was able to eat yesterday morning, and seemed a little better. He volunteered to help the restaurant keeper, and was sent on an errand. He did not return. He is 5 feet 4 inches in height, fair dark complexion, wearing black clothes, black soft hat, and white outing shirt, without a collar.

WOMAN AWOKE IN FLAMES.

Injuries from Lamp Explosion Likely to be Fatal.

Mrs. Mary Young of 171 Perry Street was probably fatally burned last night in her home, by the explosion of a lamp. She and her husband, James Young, keep a candy store on the ground floor of the house, which they own, living in apartments on the first floor. Last night about 9 o'clock Mrs. Young went upstairs to lie down. Without removing her clothes she lay on the bed, and went to sleep. She was awakened by her clothing burning, and found herself in flames. Frantically she ran to the window and sought to open it.

From the street Robert Miller of 712 Washington Street saw the woman standing behind the window, flames spreading around her. He ran upstairs and met Michael Hayes, who lives in the house. Hayes tore up some carpeting and ran to Mrs. Young's aid. He wrapped the carpet around her and put out the flames. Mrs. Young had fainted. At St. Vincent's Hospital it was found that Mrs. Young was very badly burned about the face, arms, and body. An alarm of fire was turned in, but there was no damage to the house.

HE WANTS TO BE A JOCKEY.

Police Asked to Seek Missing Boy at Race Tracks.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were asked yesterday to look for Hugh Weier, fourteen years old, of 119 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The boy is said to have an ambition to be a jockey. Most of his spare time he has put in around the livery stables in the vicinity of his home, so his parents think he has perhaps gone down to one of the race tracks to seek work.

Weier is of light complexion, with light hair and brown eyes. When he disappeared he wore a gray suit, gray cap, laced shoes, and black stockings.

Lawyer's Clerk Is Arrested.

Max S. Lavine of 48 Rivington Street, a clerk in the office of Julius Bloomberg, in the Bowery Bank Building, was arrested yesterday by County Detective Rappoit on a warrant issued by Justice Olmsted of the Court of Special Sessions, charging him with practicing law without a license. Lavine is mentioned in District Attorney Jerome's charges against Civil Justice Herman Bolte as one of a number of persons he permitted to practice in his court. Lavine was held by Justice Olmsted in $500 for examination.

Sues Because of Wife's Death.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday caused to be placed upon the preferred calendar the suit of Frederick H. Wille, a carpenter earning $12 a week, against his landlord, Samuel Engelsberg, in which he claims $10,000 for the loss of his wife, Alice M. Wille. Wille alleges that on Jan. 7, 1903, the roof of the house where they lived, at 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, leaked so that everything in his rooms was drenched with rain water, and his wife contracted typhoid pneumonia as a result, and died.

Serge Suits for Men.

Indicative of a man's taste and refinement is the apparel he wears. Will a serge suit indicate yours? Our tailors have spent their best efforts on those which our label identify. Such things as the judicious use of hair-cloth and linen tape insure the permanency of the shape, no matter how long the suit may be in service; not alone the shape, but also the character and individuality which are salient features of every Saks suit. The models include Single and Double Breasted Sack and Frock Cutaway Coats, full, half or quarter lined, or unlined, in sizes to fit all manner of men. The prices vary—$12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $22.50, $25.00 and $30.00.

The suits of which we are particularly proud are of an excellent serge, either black or blue, single or double breasted coat, half or full lined, at $15.00.

**Saks

BUILDING UNIONS BEGIN UNITED WAR

Rival Union Boards to Come Together.

General Declaration of Strikes Begun, and 25,000 More Men Will Soon be Out.

The real tug-of-war between the walking delegates and the Building Trades Employers' Association began yesterday, and will continued until one side or the other yields. The two factions of the old Board of Building Trades made preparations to unite yesterday, and the delegates of both factions started out early in the morning to order strikes right and left throughout the city. Though the Building Trades Employers' Association takes the stand that it is not fighting the walking delegates, but wants to curtail their powers, the almost universal opinion among the unions was that the employers want to abolish the walking delegate as an institution.

For the first time it was admitted on both sides that the fight is to be to a finish, and that it can only end two ways—one, the breaking away of individual employers from their association and the forfeiture of their bonds, the other the surrender of the unions through sheer hunger.

In order that both boards of walking delegates may unite to fight the plan of arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Building Material Drivers' and Building Material Handlers' Unions notified the old Board of Building Trades yesterday that they would voluntarily leave it. This removes the only barrier to the reunion of the two factions.

The re-election of Samuel J. Parks as walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union seemed to have the effect of stiffening the backbone of both boards. Parks and W. H. Farley, Secretary of the Board of Building Trades Mechanics, worked in harmony during the day, as far as strikes are concerned, their object of attack being the buildings which have been released by the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association from the shut-down of work. On most of them there was a forfeiture clause, imposing a fine for every day beyond the time on which they should be finished. The strikes will be extended to all the outside contracts of members of the association and in all 25,000 additional men will soon be on strike. Except in the public schools, the cessation of work is expected to be absolute by to-night in this city, and then the test of endurance will begin.

Parks, at the head of a small army of walking delegates, started the strikes early in the morning by ordering the structural iron workers out at the St. Regis Hotel, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, where Contractor Otto M. Eidlitz was having some work done. Parks came around, hale and hearty, swinging his long arms and looking aggressive. The rest of the delegates ordered out the other trades.

William H. Farley, Secretary of the Board of Building Trades' Mechanics, with another detachment of walking delegates followed a similar course.

Among the buildings on which strikes were ordered and on which men were working were the St. Regis Hotel, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; office building at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway; Astor Hotel, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway; annex to Metropolitan Life Building, Twenty-third Street, Madison and Fourth Avenue; Manhattan Theatre, New York Theatre, Forty-fifth Street and Broadway; Lyceum Theatre, Broadway near Forty-fifth Street; Imperial Hotel Annex, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

The old Board of Building Trades met in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and the Board of Building Trades Mechanics met at the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street. The old board, which has been generally referred to as consisting of the unskilled trades, contains a number of skilled trades, including the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, the Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers, the Tar, Felt and Asbestos Roof Workers, and the Amalgamated Painters' Society.

The present programme is for the two factions of the old board to meet to-day and make arrangements for uniting, in which case the original officers will remain, with John J. Donovan of the Plasterers' Union as President and W. H. Farley as Secretary.

John Tasker of the Board of Building Trades Mechanics said that the board had not been officially notified that the Building Material Drivers' and Building Material Handlers' Unions had left the old board. Until they were certain that these unions had left the old board, the two factions could not be reunited.

"We cannot break our agreement with the Lumber and Building Material Drivers' Associations," said Tasker in explanation. "We promised as a condition of their yards being reopened after the shut-down that we would not recognize these unions."

It was announced that the George A. Fuller Company had agreed to have no connection with the Building Trades Employers' Association and is willing to make an agreement with the unions regardless of the plan of arbitration of the association. It is expected that its men will be able to go back to work Monday, but the strikes against the firm are to continue in the meantime.

The Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society had an all-day meeting at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. It was decided that each man, if he returned to work, must do so under the old union conditions. A committee of two was appointed to go to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities and tie up all the plastering work on all contracts of McNulty Brothers, who are subcontractors for the George A. Fuller Company. Patrick Grimes, President of the union, said that the plasterers may demand an increase from $5 to $5.50 a day before they return to work. A meeting will be held on Sunday, at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to unite the Plasterers' Laborers' Society and the Italian Plasterers Laborers' Protective Union. Resolutions were passed against going to work under any but strict union conditions as they existed before the shut-down.

A committee of the Steamfitters' and Steamfitters Helpers' Unions had a conference at the Wool Exchange Building, in West Broadway, with the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association over the plan of arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The committee will report to its union next Tuesday, and another conference will be held next Thursday. Several unions reported yesterday that they had voted against the plan.

The Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association made the following statement last night:

In relation to the statement made in to-day's papers by Patrick Grimes, President of the Operative Plasterers' Society, the facts in the case are: The committee of mechanics came and stated to the Employing Plasterers' Association that they were empowered to sign the arbitration plan in its entirety, providing the employers would take back the laborers at $2.25 per day. This proposition was refused by the employers, as they had recently made an agreement with another laborers' organization at $2 per day, and they intend to stand by this agreement to the end.

In reference to the statement that the George A. Fuller committee had made its peace with the unions, the Press Committee said:

"We have no comment to make on the statement, considering the source it comes from."

RAISES EMPLOYES' WAGES.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company Obeys the Strike Commission's Order.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 25.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company for the first time began paying their employes to-day the increase they are entitled to under the sliding scale provided for by the Strike Commission in its report. The increase amounted to 2 per cent., which the men did not expect to receive so soon.

The Plymouth Coal Company announced to-day that they, too, will pay the sliding scale of 2 per cent., beginning on Saturday next.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION READY TO BEGIN WORK.

Arbitrators for Miners Organize and Adopt Rules—Strikers Not Eligible for Hearings.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 25.—The Board of Conciliation, which at the suggestion of the late Anthracite Strike Commission was created for the purpose of adjusting any grievances which may arise between operators and their employes in the hard coal regions, and which is composed of three representatives from each side, met here to-day and organized.

William L. Connell of Scranton, one of the operators' representatives, was chosen Chairman, and Thomas D. Nicholls, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, was elected Secretary of the board.

The meeting was harmonious, and rules were adopted to govern the session. From present indications there will be no need to call in an umpire to settle any disagreements among the members of the board, as both sides are proceeding with the work in a reasonable and just manner.

There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon. Both were private. After organization the rules to govern were adopted, and this was followed by an informal discussion of the grievances pending. The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P. M. to assemble here again on Thursday next at 10 A. M., when the various grievances will be taken up. Those from the Schuylkill region will be the first to be considered.

The operators' representatives deny that they will raise any objection to John Mitchell appearing before the board in the interest of the mine workers. Mr. Connell said: "The miners have the privilege of selecting Mr. Mitchell or any one they please to represent them at the meetings."

The rules provide that employes having grievances shall present them first to the foreman and then, in the event of his refusal or failure to satisfactorily adjust them, to the Superintendent. If interviews with these officials cannot be arranged the employes may appeal to the conciliation board, which will investigate the disputed points.

It is further provided that the board will not consider any question referred to it unless the employes shall remain at work, with the understanding that if the board shall decide that the grievances are justifiable the agreement shall be retroactive.

PAUPER LABOR CASE HEARD.

Subway Sub-Contractor Given Time to Give Negroes Work.

John C. Rodgers, sub-contractor for part of the rapid transit subway, appeared in the Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, in response to a summons charging him with an alleged violation of Section 55 of the Laws of 1896, in hiring pauper laborers in another State for this city, and not giving them work. The summons was secured by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stiefel at the instance of officers of the Outdoor Poor Department. Mr. Rodgers hired nineteen negroes in Richmond, Va., to work on the subway during the recent strike, and the negroes alleged that after they were brought here they were discharged. They then went to the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department and asked for transportation back to their homes.

Mr. Rodgers denied that he had discharged the men, but said that they refused to work for fear of the strikers. He offered to put them back for a week to enable them to get money enough to go back to Virginia. The case was adjourned until July 9 in order to give Mr. Rodgers an opportunity of keeping his promise.

TRIED TO DIE, BUT SAVED BY GAS JET.

William Farmer Pushed His Death Instrument Against Electric Bell Button in Brooklyn Hotel.

A young man who was tired of life, and who tried to get away from it by going to Brooklyn, was halted half way by the very instrument he had chosen to accomplish his end. He is William Farmer, of 332 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Late Wednesday night he went to the Montauk Hotel, on Duffield Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, registered as "William Smith, Chicago," and got a room. He wrote a letter to his wife, telling her he was about to kill himself, and after placing a special delivery stamp on it went out and put it in a letter box. Then he returned to the hotel. Shortly after this the clerk was aroused by the prolonged ringing of the room bell, and in spite of frequent attempts to squelch it the machine continued to ring.

Calling a waiter, the clerk went with him to Farmer's room. They knocked at the door for some time, and, obtaining no answer, burst the door in and found the place flooded with gas and their guest unconscious on the bed. It was seen that the gasjet was pressed against the annunciator button on the wall, and the supposition is that after he had turned on the gas Farmer was affected by the fumes and staggered against the jet, turning it toward the bell.

The two men opened the windows and sent for a policeman, who sent a call for an ambulance. Dr. McChesney of the Brooklyn Hospital succeeded in reviving the young man, who was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. In the room was found the following note:

"My people will take charge of my body. I have notified them."

A pistol and a knotted towel also were discovered, and it is thought that Farmer intended, if the gas did not do its work, either to hang or shoot himself. He was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning and remanded for a later examination. Mrs. Christina Wagner, his mother-in-law, was present and tried to talk to him, but he turned on her and said:

"Go away from me. I don't want to talk to you. You were a nice one to come here and let them know who I was!"

Farmer married Mrs. Wagner's daughter four years ago. At that time he had a men's furnishing good store on Fulton Street, Manhattan. A year afterward he sold out his business and since then he has lost money.

RAIDERS THROUGH WINDOWS.

Capt. O'Connor, Tenderloin Commander Smashes Glass, Attracts Crowd, and Takes Fifteen Women.

Finding the doors barred against him and his force of detectives, Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Station smashed his way in through the front windows in raids upon two houses in Twenty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, last night. Warrants were secured for both places in the afternoon, but somehow a tip got to the proprietors of the places, and the police evidently were expected.

The smashing of glass drew a big crowd to the scene and hundreds followed the prisoners to the station. Nine women were arrested in one place and six in the other, besides two who were taken and accused of being the proprietors. Both claimed to be merely employes and declared the real proprietors had not been on the premises for several hours. The raids resulted from a conference earlier in the day between Capt. O'Connor and Inspector Walsh at the Sixty-eighth Street Station. The Captain would not say what occurred at the conference except that he and the Inspector "understood each other." He says he intends to clean out all similar places in his precinct.

$100,000 FOR HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Andrew Carnegie's Gift Announced—Honorary Degrees Conferred.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 25.—President Stryker of Hamilton College announced this afternoon that among the recent donations to that college was $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

The college to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Congressman James Schoolcraft Sherman of Utica, Luke Edward Wright of Manila, and William Whiting of Holyoke, Mass. Other degrees conferred numbered sixty-nine.

Nominated for Assembly.

MALONE, June 25.—At the Franklin County Republican Convention yesterday, Charles R. Matthews of Bombay was nominated for member of Assembly.

NEW POSTAL INDICTMENT

G. F. Miller of Cash Register Concern Follows Driggs.

Accused of Paying Money to a Congressman—His Counsel Claims Federal Jury in Brooklyn Took Unfair Advantage.

Following the indictment of ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn on Wednesday, George F. Miller, general agent for the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cash Register Company also has been indicted by that body in connection with the investigation of the circumstances of the sales of a large number of the cashier machines to the United States Government.

Two indictments have been found against Miller. He appeared before United States Judge Thomas in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and gave bonds of $2,500, half the amount of bail exacted for Driggs. Nicholas Schloeger, a lawyer, of 257 Broadway, went on the bond, and Abram Rose of 120 Broadway appeared as counsel for Miller. Judge Thomas said he would give Mr. Rose until Monday to decide whether his client should plead or demur to the indictments and then would set a time for argument in the case, if necessary.

One of the indictments against Miller contains sixteen counts and the other one count. He is accused of violating a section of the Revised Statutes by aiding and procuring sales of the automatic cash register to the Post Office Department through the payment of money or moneys to a member of Congress. When he appeared before Judge Thomas his counsel said there were some peculiar features to the case, and he wanted to examine into the indictments before pleading. His client, he said, had been summoned before the Grand Jury in the case of one Faust or Fuerst, and after he had given the Grand Jury all the information he possessed that body had turned around and indicted him in connection with another line of the investigation.

It is said that in defending his client Mr. Rose will take whatever advantage may be offered by the fact that Mr. Miller was examined as a witness before the indictment in his case was handed up. The claim is made that a resort to such procedure in a State court would greatly weaken the District Attorney's chances of securing a conviction.

In view of the opportunities offered for delay, it is expected that the cases against Messrs. Driggs and Miller will not be tried before October.

The name of George W. Beavers, ex-Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the Post Office Department, was involved in the reports current yesterday concerning the investigation by the Grand Jury into the cash register case. It was said that when Mr. Driggs was summoned before the jury he was questioned as to whether he had had any dealings with Mr. Beavers in the matter, and replied in the negative. Mr. Driggs said that he had had no business relations whatever with Mr. Beavers.

The Grand Jury's Monday session is expected to bring forth new developments in the postal scandal.

Postmaster Van Cott of this borough said yesterday that he had heard nothing from Washington concerning the investigation. So far as could be learned, there were no Inspectors at work here during the day.

POSTMASTER GENERAL ILL.

Mr. Payne Unable to be at His Office Yesterday—May Sit with Cabinet To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Postmaster General Payne was not at the department to-day. He remained at the hotel by the direction of his physician. Last night, after leaving his office, Mr. Payne was seized with an attack of acute indigestion. For an hour he suffered sharp paroxysms of pain, which made him very weak. To-day he gradually recovered his accustomed strength and animation, and to-night was able to receive a number of friends in his room.

Mr. Payne said he was feeling practically as well as ever, and would be at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and probably at his desk at the department.

The Postmaster General has suffered occasionally for years from gastritis. The attacks are never regarded as serious and quickly yield to treatment. Often the difficulty is that Mr. Payne clings to his work and refuses to call a doctor in time to save himself pain and ultimate prostration.

MAY HAVE WITHDRAWN BIDS.

Report That Two Bidders for Money Order Blanks Are Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The report gained circulation to-day that Seldon & Co. and Friedenwald & Co. of Baltimore, who were bidders for the contract of printing money order blanks, had asked and been permitted to withdraw their bids, had received back their check for the sum of $5,000, and so were out of the competition. No confirmation of this statement was to be had at the Post Office Department. It was stated, however, that a complaint had been made against these two firms that they were not union shops, and on that account were not eligible bidders.

The interest in the matter is that on part of the bids these firms were lowest bidders, and if Paul Herman, who was accounted the lowest bidder, should be held by Assistant Attorney General Robb to be an ineligible bidder because he has no plant in existence with which to print the blanks, these firms would be entitled to a part of the contract, and the Government would lose the advantage of their low bids if they should be allowed to withdraw.

DEMAND FOR STEEL RAILS.

Heavy Buying for 1904 Delivery Makes Chicago Market Lively.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Iron and Machinery World to-morrow will say:

"Heavy steel rail buying for 1904 delivery has made the Chicago market remarkably lively for the past few days. The railway track requirements for 1904 can now be fairly well estimated by most of the roads. The needs will be large, for an unprecedentedly heavy traffic, carried in heavier trains by heavier locomotives, has shortened the life of the 25,000,000 tons of steel rails now in use, making replacements more extensive than usual, while second track and extensions will also call for a heavy tonnage.

"There seems little doubt that considerably more than 3,000,000 tons of rails will be needed in 1904, and of that amount nearly 500,000 tons have been purchased in this present spurt. Almost every Western system has opened negotiations and many already have purchased.

"There also has been improved inquiry for plates this past week. This, too, is traceable largely to the railroads, for they are designing and arranging to rebuild many bridges. Inquiries at Chicago this past week exceeded 25,000 tons."

Restores Vigor

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoon in a glass of water, taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, insomnia, poor digestion, or summer heat, gives tone and vigor to the entire system.

SCANDAL IN DETROIT NOW.

"Graft" Charged in City Departments—One Official Said to Have Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 25.—Prosecuting Attorney Ormund F. Hunt to-day decided to petition the court to-morrow morning for a Grand Jury to investigate alleged corruption and bribery in certain city and county offices. The petition will undoubtedly be granted.

One of the offices is the Department of Public Works, which has been under the control of Commissioner D. W. H. Moreland, Republican. A Council investigating committee to-night reported that it had found irregularities sufficient to warrant his removal, and the vote removing him from office was adopted unanimously. Mayor William C. Maybury at once named his cousin, William H. Maybury, a Democrat, as Moreland's successor.

Until last Saturday Mr. Moreland was a regular attendant at the meetings of the investigating committee, but he has not been seen since then, and careful search fails to reveal his whereabouts. This afternoon's papers assert that he has gone to Mexico. Moreland started two fifty-thousand-dollar suits for criminal libel last week against an evening paper, and George E. Currie, a contractor, who asserted that he received a rake-off of 6 cents per lineal foot on all Medina curbstone purchased for use in this city. After his disappearance letters were produced by Mr. Currie before the committee, which he claimed substantiated this statement.

The investigation of the Grand Jury, according to the Prosecutor, will not be confined to the Department of Public Works, but will be carried into the subject of contracts made by various municipal boards.

CAUGHT IN POLICY RAID.

Prisoner Had Eleven Slips and $77, of Which $20 Was in Pennies.

John Clark, who has a cigar store at 339 First Avenue, was arrested yesterday for policy playing and possession of slips by Detectives Vance and McCarten of the East Twenty-second Street Station. The alleged offense is a violation of Section 344B of the Penal Code. Vance said last night that he had been watching Clark for several days, and had followed him in all his movements. He said that Clark started from what he believed to be a policy headquarters in a building at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, went over to a stable on East Twenty-fourth Street, and thence to his cigar store.

In Clark's possession the police say they found the sum of $77, $20 of which was in pennies, showing, Vance said, that the man had been dealing with the poorest class of people. The detective alleges that most of Clark's customers were children and poor people living in the neighborhood of the gas houses on First Avenue. He says that on Clark when arrested were eleven policy slips, and that a quantity of policy paraphernalia was confiscated from the cigar store.

ABUSES HUSBAND IN COURT.

After Decision in Divorce Case Mrs. Hathaway Cries "Loafer!"

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—A sensational scene followed the decision by Vice Chancellor Emery to-day in the divorce proceedings instituted by William H. Hathaway against his wife, Alice M. Hathaway, on the ground of desertion. The wife, who had filed a cross bill, was so incensed at the decision in favor of her husband that she thrust her trembling finger under his nose and cried:

"I hope you will treat your next wife better than you treated me, you miserable loafer!"

Mrs. Hathaway was formerly Miss Alice Van Brunt, and was married on March 12, 1890, at Long Branch. The couple lived here two years. Then, according to the husband, Mrs. Hathaway deserted him and went to reside with her parents in Irvington. They afterwards became reconciled and lived together until 1898, when she left him again. She claims that she was obliged to go to her parents to recover from a surgical operation.

LOOTED FLAT OF JEWELS.

Suspect Declared He Was Investigating a Gas Complaint.

Mrs. E. R. Heilpern of 200 West Fourteenth Street reported to the Charles Street Station police yesterday that jewels valued at $1,000 had been stolen from her second floor flat. Mrs. Heilpern said that when she returned to her home after a short absence, she found her flat ransacked. Trunks and closets had been rummaged, and their contents thrown all over the floor. Nothing, however, had been taken except the jewels, which were kept in a casket hidden in a bureau. She said there were two diamond rings, one pair of diamond-set earrings, three scarfpins, and a pair of gold bracelets missing.

A Mrs. Petersen, who occupies the opposite flat, told the police that during Mrs. Heilpern's absence a well-dressed man who said he had come in answer to a complaint registered with the gas company knocked at the door. Mrs. Petersen says she told him she had not made any complaint, and the man then knocked at Mrs. Heilpern's door. Believing his story, Mrs. Petersen did not notice the man's further movements. The police found that an entry had been forced.

INDICTED FOR BARREL MURDER

Grand Jury Holds Tomasso Petto—Two Others Indicted for Perjury.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Tomasso Petto, one of a dozen Italians arrested in connection with the so-called "barrel murder." The body of Benedetto Madonia was found on the morning of April 14 in a barrel in front of 743 East Eleventh Street, his throat cut from ear to ear and a number of deep stab wounds in other parts of his body.

The men arrested in connection with the murder were declared by the police and agents of the Secret Service to be members of a counterfeiting gang. Petto, who was one of the leaders of the band, on account of his herculean frame and strength, was known as "Il Bove" (the ox).

Petto has been locked up in the Tombs since his arrest. Several of those arrested with him are held in the House of Detention as witnesses. Two of these, Giuseppe Fanaro and Antonio Genova, were indicted for perjury, as a result of testimony they gave in the Police Court.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Has for Thirty Years Been Recognized By the Medical Profession as an Invaluable Remedy in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis. Time Adds to the Voluminous Testimony of Leading Clinical Observers.

Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., *Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Louisville, Ky.* (See "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner.):

"In the treatment of Gout and all the manifestations of Uric Acid Poisoning, BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is indicated and will be found very efficient. In Rheumatism, especially the chronic expression, we shall find the water very valuable. The waters of both springs have been found by extensive trial to possess remarkable solvent powers over Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. We have the authority of that great clinician, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is of great value in Bright's Disease, and Hammond and other great observers find it greatly beneficial in this condition. In dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal disorders the water has been found very efficacious. In vomiting and nausea of pregnancy there is no remedy more efficacious than BUFFALO LITHIA WATER frequently shows itself to be."

Medical testimony mailed to any address. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel at Springs opens June 18th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Our Suburban and Seashore Deliveries Are at Your Service.

Women's Shirt Waists

Second Floor.

ABOUT twenty-five dozens of Women's Shirt Waists, all the odds and ends that have accumulated in the past two months, mostly of white lawn. To close out regardless of their cost—all at 1.00

Blouse Coats—Shirt-Waist Suits.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S SILK BLOUSE COATS of heavy grad taffeta, side plaited front and back, turn-over cuffs, elaborately trimmed with silk braid, lined with white taffeta; selling regularly for $12.75, for to-day 9.75

WOMEN'S SHIRT-WAIST SUITS of fancy white lawn, buttoned in the back, yoke skirt..3.25

Women's Summer Stocks.

First Floor.

THE ODDS AND ENDS of a special purchase of samples, in which are represented the finest types of hand-needlework. Up to the minute in the character of designs and patterns. Well worth double the Friday price of 45

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, plain white, exquisitely hemstitched; regular 29 cent kinds, at 15

Clearance of Embroideries.

First Floor

THOUSANDS OF YARDS of Remnants and Short Ends that have accumulated from the great selling of the past month, all marked for quick and speedy clearance to-day. Values that have never been equalled:—

Embroideries, 4 to 8 in. wide; values to 25c., at 13

Embroideries, 8 to 12 in. wide; values to 35c., at 19

Embroideries, 18 to 27 in. wide; values to $1.00, at 39

Three Specials in Furniture.

Fifth Floor.

DINING CHAIRS in beautiful grained Oak, quartered, highly polished, box frame, richly carved backs, selected glaced cane seats and French legs, best construction; regular value $3.50 ..... 2.25

Arm Chairs to match the above; regular value $6.50... 4.50

ONE HUNDRED COLONIAL ROCKERS AND CHAIRS, finished in forest green, with wood shaped seats, spindle or slat backs; the kind grandmother used, comfortable and durable; regular value $3.50 ..... 2.00

A Half Dozen Pianos Reduced.

Fourth Floor.

THEY'LL be in somebody's cottage by Saturday—you may be sure of that. Second-hand instruments that have come to us in exchange; their price to us is our price to you:—

1 Knabe Baby Grand at a big reduction.

1 Steinway Baby Grand..600.00

1 Steinway Upright....255.00

1 Chickering Upright..185.00

1 Mason & Hamlin Upright 225.00

1 Good Upright..... 95.00

1 Knabe Square, carved legs 125.00

Any of the above may be purchased on the Easy Payment Plan.

The Sun Smiles at Last

(At this writing). Its effulgence may again be hidden for a day or two by clouds of gray, but wants will continue to crop up—and we'll continue to supply them. The predictions are for a late summer. That means light wearables until October. Great quantities of seasonable merchandise are here at prices as interesting as the goods. Fact is we cannot remember a time when economy favored buyers as strongly as at present.

Each item in this advertisement argues its own importance and speaks in its own behalf. As a whole they are matchlessly representative of our aggressive merchandising policy.

EVERY FRIDAY (and every business day, in fact) illustrates the broad utility of this establishment.

If all who read this announcement could fully appreciate the decisiveness of the economies the store would not be able to serve the great army of prospective buyers.

Some Art Goods Specials.

Fourth Floor.

DRESSER SCARFS, of lawn, striped effects over colored linings; regularly 50c., special.. 39

ART TICKING CUSHION TOPS, tinted and stamped for embroidery, assorted designs, with back; 59c. values 35

FOLDING SCRAP BASKETS, figured cretonnes; reduced to.. 25

Boys' Clothing.

Second Floor.

WASH PANTS, sizes 3 to 12 years; 50c. quality for.. 29

Five Hundred Straw Hats, sold at 75c., 95c. and $1.25, at. 50

Boys' two piece double breasted suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, also Sailor and Russian Blouse; sizes 3 to 12 years, in serges, cheviots, wool crashes and cassimeres; $5.00 and $6.00 kinds for 3.75

$3.50 Clothes Hampers, $1.50.

Basement.

THREE DOZEN domestic and imported Clothes Hampers, in assorted sizes and styles, will go on sale to-day at less than half price; choose at.. 1.50

Little Folks' Reefers Cheap.

Second Floor.

EIGHTY-SEVEN — from a manufacturer — representing his sample line for 1903 summer. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Of fine cloths or black silk, made with box backs and large collars. Very specially priced at $4.95, and down to 3.25

Tea Sets & Carving Sets

First Floor.

TEA SET, four pieces, quadruple plated, satin engraved and burnished, gilt lined; regular value $9.00, at 7.25

GAME CARVER AND FORK, genuine stag handles, with sterling silver ferrule; value $4.50, at 95

Sale of Mussed Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

A CLEAR-UP OF THE ODD HANDKERCHIEFS along with the mussed and soiled ones and lines that are discontinued. All marked at about half of former prices. Plain hemstitched linen, embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped. Some splendid values:—

Values up to 10c., for 5

Values up to 25c., for 10

Values up to 39c., for 17

10c. Yard for Table Oilcloth.

Basement.

WE place on sale today three thousand yards of Table Oilcloth, mostly in marble patterns, at the extremely low price of, yard 10

English Mohair; Crepe Albatross.

First Floor.

PURE ENGLISH MOHAIR AND SICILIAN, with that bright finish and firm cloth only to be had in a genuine imported cloth, royal and navy blue, cream and black; $1.00 quality for 58

Thirty-five hundred yards all wool Crepe Albatross, twenty-one shades and cream. All wool Henrietta in colors. Black and White and Brown and White Cashmere Shepherd Checks, Mohair in metallic dots, white, navy and black grounds. All at, yard 35

Sale of Petticoats.

Second Floor.

WHITE GAMBRIC PETTICOATS, made with a deep umbrella scaped ruffle, tucked, lace or embroidery trimmed; a dozen styles to choose from; sizes 38 to 44 inches; made to sell for $1.50, to-day at 98

A choice assortment of lace trimmed Petticoats, made of fine cambric, extra wide and deep ruffle, values considerably more ..... 1.50 and 2.50

New Stiff Trimmed Hats.

First Floor.

SPECIALLY TRIMMED for this occasion. Large and medium sized White Hats, including Sailor and Gainsboroughs, trimmed jauntily with white silk and wings, breasts or quills; actual worth $4.50.. 2.95

Hats Untrimmed.

HAND-SEWED BRAID DRESS SHAPES, made on wire frames, white or black; a splendid selection of new shapes; would readily command $1.75 ..... 1.25

Men's Shirts, Three for One Dollar.

First Floor.

MEN'S WHITE MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, well made, full sized and perfect quality; goods made to sell at 50c. and 75c.; incomplete lines and broken sizes, to close at 3 for $1.00; each 35

Two Lots of Wash Cottons.

First Floor.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERED SWISSES in colors, Flowered Batistes and Lawns, Panama Suitings, Cheviots, fancy Piques, Chambrays; values to 25c. yard; for to-day 12½

You will find a big lot of Colored Dress Lawns and Striped Etamines, in pretty patterns; choose for to-day at... 5

Clearance of Wash Laces.

First Floor.

ONE ASSORTMENT in which is represented all kinds of Wash Laces, values up to 25c. yard; for to-day at 10

ANTIQUE AND CLUNY BANDS, values to 50c., go at.. 15

FRENCH CLUNYS, Teneriffe and Paraguay Bindings; values to 75c. yard, all at 25

300 Rolls China Matting.

Third Floor.

EXTRA HEAVY JOINTLESS CHINA MATTING in blocks and pin effects. This matting is made from long straw, is perfectly reversible and will give excellent service. Full forty yards to the roll (⅙ rolls if wanted); regularly $11.00 roll; for to-day 7.25

12½c. for 50c. Golfing Stocks.

First Floor.

WE have about five hundred Golf Stocks made of best qualities of imported cheviots, fancy colors, adjustable necks, left from last week's sample sale; some are slightly soiled or mussed from handling; absolutely washable; all worth or ginally 50c., to close at 12½

Men's Fobs and Ladies' Diamond Rings

First Floor.

LADIES' AND MISSES' DIAMOND RING, large size stone, in plain or fancy setting; value $15.00, special 10.00

RIBBON FOBS, with gold filled buckle and mounting; regularly $1.00, at 65

Men's and Women's Hosiery.

First Floor.

ALL the broken and incomplete lines of imported and domestic Hosiery for men and women we have on hand, comprising black cotton, lisle threads and lady lisles; also some few colored; nothing in the lot but perfect quality goods and worth 25c. pair, to close at 15

Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines.

Fourth Floor.

THEY are worth $50.00, if you measure value by the agents' price. But they have been sold in some stores as low as $25.00.

Their special features are:—

Ball bearing in all running parts.

Automatic drop head and lift.

Every modern mechanism.

Run as easy as a bicycle.

Noiseless and easily adjustable.

Built of polished oak, with five drawers, and are an improvement over the newest Singer model. Made by one of the best manufacturers; his name if you ask for it. Guaranteed 5 years.

Just to-day 18.95

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Changes in Closing Hours

During July and August the Store will close daily at 5 o'clock P. M. and on Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon.

Saturday, July Fourth, of course, the Store will not be open.

The Difference in Piano Players

Do you know *why* the ANGELUS is above comparison with all other aids for playing the piano?

We do; or we wouldn't talk so positively about it.

The Phrasing Lever alone is sufficient to settle all arguments; but there are many other equal points of superiority.

But we can show you in a moment more than we could tell you in a column. Come and see and hear the *Angelus* demonstrated.

Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

Men's Suits

The man who jumped from the burning ship to the iceberg experienced a very violent change of temperature. And it doesn't require much of a prophet to warn you that something sudden will soon happen to New York weather, and to men not properly provided with suits for genuine summer weather.

If you're just about ready for a suit, here's a chacne to get five dollars' worth more than you pay for:

Neat worsted Sack Suits of almost tropical weight; suits that usually sell for $20, at $15.

Other grades at $20, $25 and $30.

Cravenette Raincoats that make a man feel safe these days; and give constant service all year round; in Oxford, black, brown and sage green; made same as our finest overcoats. $25, $30 and $32.50.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers—an excellent variety in all the newest colorings. $5 to $8.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Midsummer Handkerchief Sale

June is a dull month for handkerchief selling—ordinarily. That's why we galvanized it into almost a holiday activity, by planning this tremendous clean-up sale for the middle of it.

Our own reserve stocks contribute, as well as the manufacturers, with whom we placed orders for thousands of dozens of handkerchiefs, to be made in their dullest periods.

Either way, you reap the benefits of these extraordinarily low prices on *all-linen hand-drawn* (not punched) hemstitched handkerchiefs:

Men's Handkerchiefs

Plain white, hand-drawn, hemstitched:
65c half-dozen, from 12½c each; ½ and 1-inch hems.
85c half-dozen, from 15c each; ½ and 1-inch hems.
$1.25 half-dozen, from 25c each; ½, ⅝ and 1-inch hems.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Plain white, hand-drawn, hemstitched:
50c half-dozen, from 12½c each; ½ and ⅝-inch hems.
85c half-dozen, from 15c each; ½, ⅝ and 1-inch hems.
$1 half-dozen, from 20c each; ½, ⅝ and ⅞-inch hems.
$1.50 half-dozen, from 25c and 50c each; ½, ⅝ and 1-inch hems.

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS

50c half-dozen, from 12½c each; sheer, with cluster of cords above hemstitching.

50c half-dozen, from 12½c each; sheer, with three rows of reversing above hemstitching; or lace edge.

60c for half dozens, from 12½c each—Unlaundered Irish linen; hand-embroidered or hand-blocked; some with tape, or hand-revered inside hem.

And two new arrivals of Women's Initial Handkerchiefs:

At 25c each—Butterflies and flowers surrounding a very pretty initial—a reproduction of $1 quality.

At 12½c each—Beetles and butterflies, lighting on floral wreath enclosing the letter. Splendid Value. Broadway.

A Word of Some Fine Shoes

Our Shoe Store is noted for the unusual excellence of its finer grades of shoes. The standard set by our three dollar shoes, for instance, is so high that extreme care and skill are necessarily employed in producing the shoes we sell at six and seven dollars.

Today we are making a summer clean-up on two fine lines of Shoes for Women, and the opportunity it presents is unusually attractive.

Women's $7 Boots for $5

Made by hand from selected kidskin and patent leather; graceful, slim-looking last; high, sloping Cuban heels; flexible welted soles.

Women's $5 Oxfords for $4

Made from selected parts of the best imported patent leather; hand-welted and stitched soles; very handsome last with high Spanish heels.

Main Store, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear

For Men and Women

Nobody knows anything about what the weather is going to be tomorrow, since the weather-men are all at sea; but everybody knows that sizzling weather is waiting to pounce on us as soon as it gets a chance.

Today you can secure the Underwear and Hosiery for hot-weather comfort, at unusually low cost, as these items tell:

Men's Half-Hose

At 12½c pair, worth 18c—In fast black or assorted shades of tan; made of fine gage cotton, strong and serviceable.

At 25c pair, worth 35c—Of black, tan, cadet or navy blue cotton, with embroidered fronts, side clocks or vertical stripes. All-black cotton, very light weight, or fast black lisle thread, light weight.

At 37½c pair, worth 50c—Of black or colored cotton, with embroidered fronts or side clocks. Of black lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or side clocks. Of openwork black or colored lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or vertical stripes.

Men's Underwear

At 25c a garment, instead of 38c and 50c—Balbriggan Shirts with long or short sleeves; white Jean Drawers with string ties or anklets; two lengths of inseam; a few sizes missing.

At 50c a garment, instead of 75c—Extra fine French balbriggan Shirts with short or long sleeves. Drawers to match, in short or regular length inseams; seats strongly reinforced. Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings

At 18c pair, 3 for 50c; instead of 25c pair—Of imported fast black cotton, Richelieu or narrow ribbed, or plain black with split feet. Also plain black cotton, with pretty side-clocks.

At 25c pair, worth 35c—Fast black cotton Stockings, with embroidered fronts or side-clocks. Lisle thread stockings, light weight; plain black, or Richelieu, cluster or narrow ribbed.

At 37½c pair, 3 for $1; worth 50c pair—Ingrain black lisle thread Stockings; plain, with white tipped heels and toes or split feet. Also of ingrain black lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed.

At 50c pair, worth 75c—Black lisle thread Stockings, in various patterns of openwork ankles or allover openwork which extends all around stockings; all new styles of openwork.

Women's Vests

At 18c each, 3 for 50c; instead of 25c each—White cotton Vests, fine and soft; fancy ribbed, with fancy trimmed low necks.

Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits

More Good News

We've been wide awake watching for good things offered by the June market in the way of Boys' Clothing. Some hundreds of parents have profited by the things we found, and some more may do so today.

No matter whether it's hot today or not, your boys will want such suits as these in a day or two, and you'll have to pay more if you miss this chance:

About three hundred Washable Sailor Suits of various different lots bunched together, in sizes for 3 to 12 years. Suits that were formerly $1.85 to $4.50, today at $1 a suit.

Also a lot of Boys' Washable Trousers in striped and check goods; serviceable for play-wear; sizes for 3 to 12 years, at 25c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Linen Suits

A group of the extremely popular linen suits for girls of 14 and 16 years has just come in, in a new style that is far and away prettier and more distinctive than anything we have seen. The suits are either in white or a pale blue, and are made with the graceful long-skirted coat, bloused front and back, pointed collar with trimming of braid and French knots; revers are faced with heavy lace.

Skirts are plaited, and cut with a style and swing of their own.

Ideally pretty summer dresses. The price—

$16.50 a Suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Sailor Hats

The Dollar Kind at 50c

Sombre June frightened the manufacturer of these excellent Sailor Hats, and he cut his price in two. We knew you'd be pleased, and we took all we could get—twelve hundred hats, though only eight hundred have arrived as we write.

The shape is the most popular one this season—wide brim, medium size crown, made of fine split sennit straw with concealed stitching; light in weight and nicely finished.

A good dollar hat, at 50c each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Office Tables

Whether you merely want an office chair, or wish to have estimates on furnishing the most elaborate suite in New York City you'll find it to your advantage to consult our Office Furniture Store.

Every furniture necessary of the well-equipped office, including the full line of Globe-Wernicke bookcases and filing devices.

Here is an item in tables:

At $23—Quarter sawed, gold oak office Tables; 6 feet long, 3 feet wide; 30 inches high; heavy, fluted legs; curved stretchers with broad shelf; two large drawers; fine, heavy construction; highly polished finish.

Annex, 764-766 Broadway.

Dainty Fans

Don't say *brr!* when we mention fans. You buy thin summer goods in January, because you know you'll need them later. Same way with these fans. Besides, there's a bargain involved:

White Silk Fans, with delicate paintings and spangles, 25c, worth 50c.

Japanese Paper Fans, a large assortment, at 10c and 20c, worth 25c to 40c.

Broadway.

Wash Dress Goods

We've a storeful of good things in Summer Dress Goods. Little prices sparkle their attractions; but that is not the best feature of these unusual offerings.

We take far more pride in being able to spread before you, so late in June, such a broad and choice variety of patterns to select from.

The two merits combined furnish fascinations rarely matched.

These varied groups:

15c fancy Corded Madras at 8c

In a large variety of attractive colored and white stripes, woven in colored fields of light blue, pink, gray and tan, and colored stripes on white; 32 in. wide.

20c fancy Scotch Ginghams at 15c

In attractive striped patterns of colors and white on grounds of blues, pinks, grays, reseda and tans of the most perfect colorings.

50c Striped Linen Ginghams at 18c

In half a hundred pretty patterns, mostly in corded stripes of white with pin-stripes of color in contrast, either edging the white or running down the center of the stripe, on chambray grounds of blues, pinks, tans, grays and reds.

80c Printed Silk-and-Cotton Louisine at 18c

Handsome floral enclosed scroll designs, dainty rosebud stripes and artistic medallion figured stripes; copies of Lyons silk patterns, printed on white and tinted grounds of the best quality of silk-and-cotton Louisine makes.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 18c

In figured stripes of combinations of blue, reseda, tan, cadet blue, old rose, with white, and black-and-white; all embroidered on white grounds.

25c Lace-striped Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline at 18c

In a variety of attractive patterns of lace stripes in white, for making summer shirt-waists.

50c Polka-dot Silk-and-Cotton Sublime at 25c

Dainty little polka-dots of white on navy blue and black, and pink, and green dots, printed on white high-lustre silk-and-cottons.

35c Printed Pure Irish Linen Lawns at 25c

In just the patterns that look best when printed on fields of pure white linen lawn; dots, rings, sprays, figures and figured stripes, mostly in black, some in colors.

Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth ave.

An Eventful Day in The Under-Price Store

Eventful, both in the particularly high standard of quality and suitability for present needs of the merchandise offered, and the remarkable chances for money-saving that the low prices make possible.

It is a Congress of Commodities that possesses vital interest for men and women, whether they are buying for themselves, their children, or their homes.

Salient features of the many offerings:

Men's Shirts, 25c

Half, or less, of their previous selling prices; and about a quarter of their value. For we've sold these at 50c and 65c each, as a special offering of regular $1 values.

They are all fancy colored Shirts, mostly with stiff bosoms; all sizes. Six hundred today—and they'll go quickly—

At 25 Cents Each

Men's Suspenders, 25c

Manufacturers accumulate short pieces of webbing, that won't make up into full dozens of suspenders. A maker that turns out many of our high-grade suspenders made his short ends up for us—nickel buckles, leather ends; lisle webbing, in plain colors, and neat stripes and dots. Practically 50-cent suspenders—50 dozens at 25c a pair.

Linen Handkerchiefs

The most important point to remember is that these handkerchiefs, in spite of their very low prices, are *strictly pure linen.* No cotton admixture is ever tolerated. And values are exceptionally good.

FOR WOMEN

At 24c half-dozen—Plain white, hemstitched, ½-inch hems. Worth 5c each.

At 35c half-dozen—Plain white, hemstitched, ⅛ and ½-inch hems; sheer linen. Worth 10c each.

At 42c half-dozen—Plain white, hemstitched, medium-weight linen.

FOR MEN

At 50c half-dozen—Plain white, hemstitched, ½-inch hems. Worth 12½c each.

At 75c half-dozen—Plain white, hemstitched, ⅛ and ½-inch hems. Worth 20c each.

Shirt-waist Sets, 10c

Shirt-waist Sets of plain and fancy jet, consisting of three buttons with safety-pin backs, that save bother and button-holes. Various fancy designs; some polished, others dull finish. And the cost is less than you'd pay for the buttons—10c a set.

Also Mother-of-pearl Shirt-waist Sets, with round and square buttons; specially priced at 20c for set of three.

More Corset News

Surprising, until you know this Under-Price Corset Store, what remarkably good corsets such a small outlay will buy.

Cases in point:

At 50c—White batiste Girdles; double zone band; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 60c—I. C. Corsets of French black batiste; short hips, medium bust, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 30 in. Formerly $2.50.

At 75c—I. R. batiste Corsets; bias and gored cut, medium hips and bust; sizes 23 to 30 in. Also I. R. Ventilating net Corsets; sizes 18 to 23 in.

At $1—Sonnette Corsets of ina batiste; bias and gored cut, low bust, lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 30 in.

Women's Wrappers, $1

Exceptionally good value is offered in these Lawn or Percale Wrappers, in black-and-white or neat colored stripes. Fronts are full, with yoke, braid-trimmed, and finished with ruffle; fitted back, bishop sleeves; flounce on skirt. One Dollar Each.

Muslin Underwear

More of the Muslin Underwear that makes our White Sales famous—at these wonderfully low prices:

NIGHTGOWNS at 38c

Of muslin; two styles; high or square neck, trimmed with plaits and lawn ruffles or embroidery and plaits.

DRAWERS at 15c

Of cambric or muslin; deep hem, with plaits above.

CHEMISES at 50c

Of cambric; two styles; round neck trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery.

Women's Pretty Ties, 25c

They are of lawn and organdie, in all-white and printed effects; some with block patterns; others with hemstitching, Mexican drawn-work, and fine plaits. A number have turnover top collars. All are 54 in. long and 5 in. wide—the most sensible wash ties of the season.

Some are a little mussed; but that has helped to depress the price on the fresh, clean ties, too.

Regular 35c and 50c values at

25 Cents Each

Women's Stockings, 12½c

Fast black cotton stockings, medium weight, with double soles and high spliced heels; elastic at top; narrowed ankles.

Also of fast black cotton, seamless, with white printed polka-dots; elastic and durable.

Regular 18 cent quality, at

12½c a Pair

Women's Gloves, 45c

An attractive collection of Women's Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, in good street shades and white—splendid walking gloves regularly sold at 75c a pair, now

45c a Pair

Framed Etchings, 50c

Etchings in a carefully chosen collection of subjects; framed in a variety of styles—some with gilt or silver ornaments; all matted. Sizes are 10x12 in. and 11x14 in., and former prices were 75c and $1. Today

50 Cents Each

China at 5c and 10c

Absurdly little prices to pay for china pieces that are both pretty and serviceable. But they're worth up to twice as much as the prices they bear:

At 5c and 10c Each

Plates, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs.

At 5c, worth 15c

Fine Austrian china, in decorations of flowers and gold, or white and gold. Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers.

At 10c, worth 20c

Fine Austrian china Tea Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs and Oatmeal Saucers.

Girls' Wash Dresses, $1.50

A dollar-fifty, judiciously invested today, will buy from a third more to twice as much as usual in the way of Girls' Wash Dresses.

For here are a number of pretty styles of frocks for girls of 6 to 12 years; at

$1.50, worth $2 to $3

They are in guimpe and Russian blouse styles, in white and colored lawn, crash, gingham and percale. One hundred and fifty in all; and they will go quickly.

Girls' Shirt-Waists

A remarkably attractive group of Girls' White Shirt-Waists, worth a third to a half more than these prices. Of white lawn, prettily trimmed with embroidery insertion; sleeves in newest style; fancy stock collars; sizes 14 to 18 years—

$1 to $2, worth $1.35 to $3

Women's Oxford Shoes

True to its reputation for selling shoes that people want *now*—the Basement Shoe Store presents a splendid stock of Women's Oxford Shoes. And, in spite of cold, rainy days, we are selling more Oxfords than ever before. Must be the values:

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.90

Regularly $3. Enameled calfskin in all sizes; A, B and C widths; shapely, comfortable, durable.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40

Kidskin walking shoes on English last; tips of kid or patent leather; very neat toe shapes.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.25

Kidskin, with tips of either patent leather or kid; made with care as to proper fit.

Baby Carriages, $11.50

This is a fine group of Baby Carriages, marked today almost *a quarter less* than regular prices.

They have reed bodies, with large roll edge, upholstered in corduroy; green or maroon enameled gear with rubber-tired wheels; complete with parasol. Handsome, well-built baby carriages, at

$11.50 each, from $15

Attractive Bags for Women's Use

Ingenuity would seem to almost exhaust itself in producing pretty, practical and convenient Bags for Women.

Today we have two groups of Bags that are all this, and low in price as well:

Automobile Bags, in green, black, blue and red saffron; silk-lined; with gilt and gun-metal finished frames and chains; at $1.35, worth $1.75.

Black Seal Fitted Bags, containing purse and vinaigrette; silk-lined; nickel frames with chains and leather handles; at $3.25, worth $4.25.

Broadway.

Wrappers *Attractively Priced*

Lawn or Dotted Swiss Muslin Wrappers, trimmed with lace and insertions, or embroidery and ribbon; all sizes in the group; but not in each style; now at just *half price*—

$1.75 to $16.50, formerly $3.50 to $33

Also Lawn Wrappers; white grounds with fancy figures or stripes, trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace—

$1.50, regularly $2.25 to $3.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

Novels, 10c

Summer reading, easy to carry, convenient to read, and cheap enough to throw or give away after reading.

Popular, standard fiction of excellent character. Paper covers. 10c each.

These are a few of the titles:

Eugenie Grandet. Honore de Balzac.
Black Rock. Ralph Connor.
Firm of Girdlestone. A. Conan Doyle.
Consequences. Egerton Castle.
Lorna Doone. R. D. Blackmore.
Mose Side. Marion Harland.
The shadow of a Crime. Hall Caine.
Silence of Dean Maitland. Maxwell Gray.
File No. 113. Emile Gaboriau.
Vendetta. Marie Corelli.
Wide, Wide World. Elizabeth Wetherell.
The Old Manville's Secret. E. Marlitt.
The Third Volume. Fergus Hume.
Claire. Charles Garvice.
Thee. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Story of the Fowler. Mrs. Alexander.
She Fell in Love with Her Husband. E. Werner.
Dick's Sweetheart. The "Duchess."
Only the Governess. Rosa Nouchette Carey.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Hair and Bath Brushes

Various sorts of excellent Hair Brushes and Bath Brushes are offered today at considerably below their real values. Quality is in all cases absolutely reliable:

At 65c each—French Hair Brushes, with solid backs, and 13 rows of long pure bristles; worth $1.25 to $1.50.

At 25c each—Hair Brushes with solid wooden backs; 11 rows of pure bristles; worth 35c to 50c.

At 60c each—Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes; $1 size.

At 23 each—Kent's renowned English Bath Brushes; pure bristles; long handles. Formerly $1.25.

At 25c and 35c—Bath Brushes with long handles; all bristles; worth 35c and 45c.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ALDERMAN FIGURES IN DOCK INQUIRY

Gaffney's Letter to the Van Wyck Board Obtained.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke Also Says Treasurers' Orders, Involving Thousands of Dollars, Were Issued Irregularly.

From a dozen witnesses which he examined yesterday Assistant District Attorney Marshall B. Clarke, who is investigating the affairs of the Van Wyck Dock Board, of which Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy was a member, received information which he considered went a long way toward illustrating the methods of the board in granting leases and conducting their business generally.

As the result of a letter which Mr. Clarke obtained yesterday, Alderman James E. Gaffney, who is a close friend of the Tammany leader and comes from his district, may be called as a witness at the John Doe proceeding to be resumed next Monday, when Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions is expected back from the Thousand Islands. The letter in question was written to the Van Wyck Dock Board by Mr. Gaffney in July, 1901, when he was President of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which the Tammany leader's brother, John J. Murphy, was Treasurer at the time.

THE GAFFNEY LETTER.

The letter, which was written on the regular letter-head of the company, reads as follows:

"Our company is desirous of making a number of repairs on our dump at Seventy-ninth Street and North River, but we do not feel justified in doing so, not holding a lease on the pier. We, therefore, hereby respectfully make application to your honorable board to give us a lease on the pier at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES E. GAFFNEY, Pres."

The application was acted on the very same day, and the New York Contracting and Trucking Company was given a lease for one year on the pier against an annual payment of $1,200, and with the privilege of two renewals at a 5 per cent. increase in the rental.

Mr. Gaffney, now a member of the Board of Aldermen, was at the time when the application was made a member of the City Council. Mr. Clarke declares that the letter shows a direct violation of Section 1,533 of the Revised Charter, which provides that no city official shall be interested in any contract, franchise, or lease of real estate owned by the city. According to the provisions of the charter, any person convicted of a violation of this section shall forfeit his office and be punished for a misdemeanor.

The letter also possesses another feature which has enlisted the special interest of Mr. Clarke. When Mr. Gaffney as President of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company wrote regarding the dump at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street as "our" dump, the privileges on that particular property were held under a special permit by one "W. J. Kidney," to whom it had been let on June 26 of the previous year for $900. When Mr. Gaffney's application reached the board the Kidney permit was revoked without even consulting that individual. This Mr. Clarke considers as confirming his suspicions that Kidney was a "dummy" for the Murphy firm.

"W. J. Kidney," is said to have figured in many transactions of a similar nature with the Murphy Dock Board. Assistant District Attorney Clarke has in his possession at least half a dozen letters and instruments on which what purports to be Mr. "Kidney's" signature appears. A peculiar feature is that on almost every occasion the signature appears to have been written in what appears to be a different hand. Just now he is very anxious to see Mr. "Kidney" as a witness, but though county detectives armed with subpoenas have been hunting for him for several days, the quest thus far has been in vain.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke learned yesterday that the New York Contracting and Trucking Company had maintained a dumping board at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street, though no dumping privileges were included in the lease. They were never interfered with by the Murphy Dock Board, which is alleged to have disregard ordinary law, when a similar violation, in which another company was involved, was drawn to its attention. The other firm was the Degnon-McLean Company of subway contractors, which had dumped without a permit on old Pier 23, East River, private property which they leased.

Mr. Clarke also announced that he had proof to show that thousands of dollars worth of Treasurer's orders had been issued illegally by the old board, and that the amount might mount into the millions. He said the charter provided that such orders could be issued only after a unanimous decision by the full board, but that the Van Wyck board had issued a great number of these checks as the result of action taken at meetings where only two members of the board had been present. In referring this discovery, which would have on the case Mr. Clarke refused to discuss.

Mr. Clarke had before him as a witness yesterday L. Hitch Harrison, a dockmaster, who was haled before the Murphy board on charges preferred by William H. Burke, Secretary of the board, because he had failed to report the violation, after he had been told that the matter had been fixed between Mr. Degnon of the firm and Commissioner Peter F. Meyer. Assistant Corporation Counsel Freedman, who appeared to press the charges against Harrison, recently appeared at the city's representative in proceedings begun by Commissioner Hawkes for the purpose of ousting the New York Contracting and Trucking Company from the Seventy-ninth Street dock. The city failed in its undertaking.

Dockmaster Harrison made statements to Mr. Clarke, which the latter declined to make public at this time. Harrison's trial was followed by a violent row between Commissioner Meyer and Secretary Burke, at which many unsavory epithets were handled about.

THE McGIRR STORY.

Testimony received by Mr. Clarke from William J. McGirr, who held docking privileges at Fifteenth Street and North River, was cited by him as illustrating the power of favored contractors under the Van Wyck Dock Board. The New York Contracting and Trucking Company had been permitted to use the dock with Mr. McGirr, but when he needed the entire property for himself, and served notice on the company to that effect, he received an invitation from the Dock Board to get out. Subsequently, in August, 1901, his permit was revoked.

"McGirr told me," said Mr. Clarke, "that he spent several days visiting a number of politicians, among whom were Mr. Naughton, the contractor, and Daniel F. McMahon, the former Tammany strategist. He also wrote to Richard Croker regarding his troubles. When Mr. McGirr came to see McMahon, the latter, according to his story, told him he had better go to England and see his friend, Mr. Croker."

McGirr now has two docks, for which he pays the city $5,700 and $6,800 in rentals.

"We are slowly but surely getting at the bottom of the deal with the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, which stands out prominently among the rest," said Mr. Clarke. "We have a mass of evidence to sift down, but I expect to have it all in good shape by next Monday, when Justice Mayer will be back.

"As I understand it, the present letter-head of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company gives the name of John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, as President of the company and the name of E. I. Gaffney as Treasurer. I do not know who this E. I. Gaffney is, and I have not been able to find anybody else who does. However, I consider that this goes a long way toward showing what interest Charles F. Murphy might have had in fastening the company."

Michael Egan, a law clerk in the office of Daniel F. Cohalan, who obtained a lease on dock facilities at the foot of West Thirty-ninth Street, told his story to Mr. Clarke yesterday. Mr. Clarke said that, unlike Joseph Egan, who leased the pier at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street for $750 a year at a time when the Erie Railroad was very anxious to obtain the property, and who declined to answer questions regarding the deal on the ground that it would incriminate and degrade him, Mr. Michael Egan gave an apparently frank account of the transaction in which he figured.

"Mr. Egan told me," said Mr. Clarke, "that while he was not in the contracting business, he considered the control of waterfront property in that part of the city a good thing to have in view of the proposed construction of the Pennsylvania terminal in that vicinity. Mr. Egan told me that he had gone down to see the property, that he had spoken about it, and that he had lost money on it, but nevertheless was not sorry that he obtained the lease. According to his story, it became necessary for him to see Senator Frawley before the lease was awarded to him."

The books of the Dock Board show that Michael Egan did not pay for the lease of the dock. He explained to Mr. Clarke that the money was paid by Mr. Cohalan and that he had reimbursed him, but that there was no entry in any books to show the transactions as Mr. Cohalan and himself had a running account.

Egan told Mr. Clarke that after he obtained his lease the Erie people, who had mistaken him for Joseph Egan, had been to see him regarding the waterfront property at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Clarke says he will probably not be able to secure Mr. Egan as a witness before Justice Mayer, as he is going to start for the Klondyke on Monday.

Chief Examiner Booth of the Commissioner of Accounts was examined by Mr. Clarke, but his testimony was not made public. Among other witnesses examined yesterday were Thomas Stokes, William Hastorf, and John A. McCarthy, contractors, and Henry Miller, a bookkeeper for Brown & Fleming. Ex-Dock Commissioner Monks will probably be examined to-day.

DESTROYS LIFE WITH A BOMB.

George W. Coates, a Georgia Railroad Man, Chooses Novel and Horrible Means of Committing Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., June 25.—George W. Coates, up to two years ago general agent of the Plant system of railroads at this place, and a clubman, blew himself to pieces last night with a dynamite bomb. The suicide was not discovered until this afternoon. Mr. Coates choose a lonely place in the woods in the outskirts of the city for his novel and horrible act of self-destruction.

Mr. Coates left his home last night about 8 o'clock, telling his family that he would return in a few hours. He went to his office and procured a large dynamite bomb which had been there for some months. He laughingly told one of his friends whom he met that he had the bomb, and intended to throw it into the bay.

He then went to the outskirts of the city, and about midnight exploded the bomb, which scattered his body into a hundred fragments. The noise of the explosion was heard in Brunswick, and aroused Mr. Coates's wife, but no one thought that a tragedy was being enacted.

When Mr. Coates did not return to-day his wife made inquiries, and a search followed, which resulted in finding what was left of him. The fragments were identified by pieces of linen marked with Mr. Coates's initials. No cause is known for the suicide.

ABUSED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Buffalo Man Must Serve Six Months in the Penitentiary for the Offense.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—Judge Chadsey, in police court to-day, sentenced Frank L. Pearce of the City Engineer's staff to serve six months in the penitentiary for abusing his mother-in-law, without the alternative of a fine, and emphasized the order by directing the immediate confinement of the prisoner, before he could procure bail or file an appeal.

It is the outgrowth of a family entanglement, and the Judge was aroused by the husband's accusations against his wife and her family. A dramatic incident happened when the wife told of the abduction of her two children and their concealment in Buffalo.

The prisoner's father-in-law is David L. Ainsworth, a Grand Army of the Republic veteran, an attaché of the State Controller's office, and a literary man, also a member of the Union League Club. Both the Pearces threaten to bring divorce actions. Pearce is a university graduate.

TO DEDICATE $100,000 CITADEL.

Prominent Ohioans to Attend Ceremonies at Salvation Army Building at Cleveland Next Sunday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—The new hundred-thousand-dollar Salvation Army citadel in this city will be dedicated Sunday. A three days' programme, beginning to-morrow, will mark the event. Commander Booth-Tucker and his wife will be present to represent the army. The dedicatory services will take place at 3 P. M. Sunday.

Senator Hanna will preside at that meeting. Col. Myron T. Herrick, Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Harry A. Garfield, and other distinguished men will attend the services. Salvationists from Ohio and adjoining States will be present.

TO GET PADUCAH CONTRACT.

Naval Board Recommends Acceptance of Morris Heights Concern's Bid.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Naval Board on Construction to-day recommended that the contract for the building of the gunboat Paducah be awarded to the Gas and Engine Power Company and the Charles P. Seabury Company, Consolidated, of Morris Heights, N. Y., whose bid of $[illegible],000 was the lowest received.

KANSAS FLOOD LEGISLATION.

TOPEKA, June 25.—The House to-day killed a bill by Representative B. H. Wagener appropriating $1,000,000 from the State Treasury to repair and reconstruct the bridges along the Kaw River damaged or disabled by the recent flood.

Mr. Wagener, in discussing his bill, said that the State credit and moral standing would be impaired and the character of her people lowered if they continued to beg alms from abroad.

Of the fifty bills enacted into law by the special session of the Legislature only two are general bills. One is to remit taxes on property destroyed by the flood; the other is to extend the authority of County Commissioners in cases of dire calamity.

The other bills are local, to enable counties and cities to take care of the trouble growing out of the flood, prominent among which is the rebuilding of bridges washed out by the flood.

NEW YORK GROCERS' OUTING.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 25.—The Clique Tourist Company of New York is making a trip to the St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Islands to Montreal and Quebec and other points down the St. Lawrence River. The club is made up of grocers of New York, and they had two coaches and a baggage car. The latter was well filled with provisions and supplies for the journey. It is the custom of this club to make a trip of this nature in some direction every year, and it generally lasts a week, as will be the case in the present instance. The wives and daughters of the members go along. The excursion is in charge of Frank W. Mayer.

Rochester Call to Orange Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 25.—The Rev. Dr. James Taylor Dickinson, who has been for seventeen years the pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, has received a unanimous call to be pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Dickinson has not yet made up his mind whether he will accept the call, but will announce his decision in a few days. He is a graduate of Richmond College and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in Louisville. He is a member of the East Orange Board of Education and a Free Mason.

BEGINS $18,000,000 WORK.

Mayor of New Orleans Turns First Spade for Vast Sewerage System.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—In the presence of a large assemblage of citizens Mayor Capdevielle to-day turned the first spade of earth in the work of constructing the vast system of sewerage, water, and drainage, which is to place New Orleans abreast of the best sanitated cities of the world, and which is to cost $18,000,000.

The great undertaking is to be completed within the next five years.

Fire Insurance Company to Quit.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The underwriters of the Scottish-American Fire Association, the Lloyds of this city, have decided to liquidate the institution, pay return premiums, and go out of business.

GREENE ASKS FOR $248,500

Police Force Needs More Men, He Tells Estimate Board.

Makes Brennan a Captain and Sends Dooley Down to Coney Island to Make Trouble for Law Dodgers.

Police Commissioner Greene wants the Board of Estimate to allow him $248,500 to permit the increase in the force of roundsmen and Sergeants to the limit allowed him in the city charter. To secure the desired appropriation he has addressed to the Board a letter which will come up to-day at the regular meeting. The charter allows 582 Sergeants and a like number of roundsmen, but at present the Commissioner has provision to pay but 300 Sergeants and 300 roundsmen. There are exactly 369 Sergeants on the force.

"Owing to the failure of the proposed legislation for the increase of the police force by the last Legislature," writes the Commissioner, who was advised by the Mayor to address the board formally, "this department finds itself very much hampered by a lack of sufficient force to perform the duties required of it. The posts in the outlying districts are so long and cover so large an area that adequate protection cannot be given. Large details of men are necessary, for instance, at the various Summer resorts, where great crowds gather during the Summer months.

"I therefore respectfully but most urgently ask that your honorable board will provide the necessary funds for an increase of 142 Sergeants and 140 Roundsmen during the six months beginning July 1, 1903. The expense will be as follows: One hundred and forty-two Sergeants for six months, at $2,000 per annum each, $142,000; 142 Roundsmen for six months at $1,500 per annum each, $106,500; total, $248,500.

"There are now a little less than 300 vacancies among the patrolmen.

"In asking for this appropriation, I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that there has been an unexpected drain upon the appropriation for police salaries during the year 1903 amounting to over $100,000, which was not contemplated when the appropriations were made by your honorable board at the close of last year. This is due to a decision of the Court of Appeals reinstating a large number of Detective Sergeants who had been remanded to patrol duty."

Having written a letter to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for eligible lists from which to appoint one Sergeant to a Captaincy and to appoint also ten Sergeants, ten Roundsmen, and ten doormen, the Commissioner announced the promotion of Acting Capt. Denis J. Brennan, who had been in temporary charge of one police precinct or another for several years.

The new Captain was sent to the Macdougal Street Station. His record shows that no charge of any kind ever has been made against him during a long police career.

Gen. Greene asked that the name of Sergt. Brennan be placed on the eligible list in a written request to the Civil Service Commission, for the Sergeant's name had already been passed three times, and according to the regulations the Commissioner was compelled to make the request. Brennan is said to have strong Tammany leanings. His work attracted the attention of President Roosevelt while the latter was at the head of the department, and he was chosen to draw the plans for the new Alexander Avenue Station House. He was appointed to the force on June 9, 1882, and became a Roundsman on Jan. 20, 1888, and a Sergeant on May 24, 1892.

Sergt. Edward E. Walling, son of the late Superintendent Walling, and Sergt. McGlynn were candidates for the same Captaincy, and, with Capt. Brennan, they were examined at different times during the day by Gen. Greene. Brennan goes to his new post from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he has commanded during the prolonged illness of Capt. McNally.

Gen. Greene appointed the following Roundsmen to be Sergeants: William F. Gaughran, to Adams Street, Brooklyn; Charles S. Paulding, to Macdougal Street; Martin O'Connell, to East Twenty-second Street; Charles Madigan, to Bushwick Avenue, and William F. Brennan, to Coney Island.

Capt. Robert E. Dooley was transferred from the Bedford Avenue Station to the Eighth Street Station, at Coney Island. Capt. Knipe from the Coney Island to the Butler Street Station, and Capt. Edward J. Toole from Butler Street to Bedford Avenue.

"I have transferred these Brooklyn men," said Gen. Greene, "because the situation at Coney Island is and has been unsatisfactory."

Capt. Dooley was elevated to his present rank by Gen. Greene, and has become known in Brooklyn as "The Smasher," from his proclivity for breaking down doors in raids. The General and his deputies have been doing quiet work in collecting evidence of lawbreaking at Coney Island, and have made several visits to the resorts. Capt. Dooley will be armed with all this knowledge, and there is trouble brewing, it is prophesied, for the keepers of many resorts there.

The Commissioner has appointed Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Piper and Chief Inspector Cortright to be a committee of three to visit every police post in the five boroughs and recommend necessary changes. The Commissioner explains that he has found some posts covering 120 acres, while in Manhattan there are some covering but 20. He has told the committee he expects to fill the vacancies among the patrolmen before July 10, but it is conceded that it will take his committee until near election time to do what he requires.

It was ordered yesterday that after July 1 special policemen employed by railroads and commercial establishments must wear only gray uniforms, and the Police Commissioner has informed their employers that the helmet and blue uniform distinctly applies to the city force. Notice to this effect was served upon Capt. Cahill of the Baltimore and Ohio police in the Eastern Division of the road, including the Staten Island ferries, which have been policed by special officers in uniforms akin to those of the regular force.

When asked about the situation at the Brooklyn Bridge, Gen. Greene said that in justice to other parts of the city, he could not detail any more policemen there. The men now at the bridge, he thought, had been doing all they could to help matters, but he did not believe any relief could come until the completion of the new East River Bridge.

Many Policemen on Trial Before Davis.

Deputy Commissioner Davis was trial judge at Police Headquarters yesterday in the cases of more than 100 policemen. Most of the complaints were "off post" and "not patrolling properly." Detective Sergt. "Eddy" Sugden, who was closely associated with Devery, made his first appearance in the trial room as complainant. Sugden is now doing desk duty in the Charles Street Station. All the fines were light.

HILTON WILL CASE.

Court of Appeals Sustains Interpretation of Lower Courts.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day sustained the interpretation of the lower courts upon the will of the late Judge Henry Hilton of New York and Saratoga, appealed by Horace Russell and Edward D. Harris, executors, who differed with Edward D. Hilton and all other beneficiaries concerning the interpretation of certain clauses of the will with reference to the distribution of certain parcels of the estate.

Judge Hilton, who was counsel for the late A. T. Stewart, left a very large estate, including hotels, tenements, and other real estate in New York, Saratoga, and elsewhere. He died at Saratoga in August, 1899, leaving specified bequests to his sons and daughters and other relatives, the balance to be divided in certain proportions among the children. It is over the division of the residuary estate that the litigation has arisen.

The Appellate Division conceded that the will, which was written by Judge Hilton himself, was ambiguous in some of its provisions.

Franklin Fyles Improved.

The condition of Franklin Fyles was reported as improved last night. He recovered consciousness about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and remained thus last evening.

Canadian Government Food Test

GRAPE-NUTS

Shown to have over sixteen times the amount of digestible food as the least one, and about two-thirds more than the next best food made, and nearly double the energy-producing power of any other food known.

(Extract from report of Gov't officials at Ottawa, Can.)

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq., F. R. S. C. — OTTAWA, December 10, 1902.
Chief Analyst Inland Revenue Department.

Sir:—I beg herewith to submit a report of my work on Breakfast Foods.

These samples, as you are aware, were not collected and examined because of any suspicion regarding their wholesomeness or genuineness, for they were believed to be, as their analysis proves them to be, nutritious and palatable foods. In view, however, of the high prices at which they are sold, and of the extravagant claims put forth by their manufacturers as to their digestibility, nutrient power, &c., there exists a widespread demand for information as to what they really are, and how much of all the value claimed for them they really possess.

BRANDS.	Moisture	Fat	Ash	Proteids — Nitrogen × 6.25	Crude Fibre	Dextrin	Starch — By difference	Calories per gram	Material Soluble in cold Water
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
GRAPE-NUTS	9.43	0.88	1.64	12.00	2.03	24.87	49.45	3968.9	49.80
	11.92	1.27	2.75	11.56	2.60	14.48	55.42	3845.1	29.60
	11.10	1.25	3.00	9.88	3.15	9.26	62.36	3840.3	30.88
	9.99	1.03	0.56	12.44	1.05	3.24	71.69	4094.8	13.00
	9.90	1.69	2.60	9.69	2.90	12.16	61.06	3925.9	19.30
	13.02	1.54	0.78	12.50	1.68	2.62	67.86	3911.7	7.50
	11.21	7.21	1.68	12.69	3.14	3.58	60.49	4242.2	6.19
	10.84	6.91	1.14	13.00	4.28	....	63.83	4270.6	3.85
	10.40	1.33	2.62	27.56	1.36	....	56.73	4132.7	17.75
	13.12	5.21	1.42	10.25	3.50	....	66.30	4029.2	6.30
	14.90	2.01	0.58	8.94	1.18	....	72.39	3804.3	2.90

GRAPE-NUTS is away in the lead of every other food in the following respects: It has less moisture, less fat and less starch; has more dextrin and is more soluble than any other food.

The first four are the most heavily advertised cooked foods in the world.

We will furnish any inquirer with the names by mail, but prefer to omit them in a public announcement of this kind.

In the sixth column, under Dextrin, observe Grape-Nuts percentage is more than NINE TIMES the small one, and nearly double the next best food.

DEXTRIN is the form of sugar that the starch part of grain is turned into before it can be digested. Dextrin is the part that makes human energy.

The four blank spaces in this column, showing no Dextrin whatever, apply to that number of uncooked foods.

DON'T FORGET

Grape-Nuts has about double the energy-producing power of any food on earth.

IN THE LAST COLUMN

is shown the percentage of the food that is ready for *immediate digestion.*

Grape-Nuts has over sixteen times the amount of digestible food as the least one, and about two-thirds more than the next best food made.

Scientifically made food works wonders for the users.

Six years ago Grape-Nuts started to supply the public with a scientific food, fully and correctly cooked at the factory, and made to supply the certain elements needed in making the gray substance in the brain and nerve centres, and to supply human energy, while at the same time furnish

A food so easy of digestion that an Infant's Stomach will handle it without question

The public made

Grape-Nuts

A tremendous success

And th's started the long procession of followers, whose facetious names, odd movements and funny pictures have brought more or less derision upon them, for the public mind is shrewd to understand that imitators are fundamentally ignorant of food value, and simply "cook up" something and hire an advertiser to "copy Post as near as you can."

But the analysis of Government and other prominent chemists turns light on the question, and the public can profit thereby.

We believe these cereal foods are practically all cleanly. But their makers do not understand how to produce a food with anything like the genuine food value of

The Old Original Giant of them all,

Grape-Nuts

Made at THE POST FOOD FACTORIES of the

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

AMERICAN SQUADRON'S RECEPTION AT KIEL

Emperor William Cables Congratulations to the President.

INSPECTED THE KEARSARGE

Complimented Both the Officers and Men—Rear Admiral Cotton Addresses His Men and Calls for Cheers for the Emperor.

KIEL, Prussia, June 25.—"I shall cable to the President to-day, Sirs, telling him in what perfect condition I have found your ship," said Emperor William in parting with Rear Admiral Cotton and Capt. Hemphill on board the American flagship Kearsarge to-day, after he had spent an hour and a half looking over the battleship as thoroughly as any Naval Inspector could have done, working the turrets, examining the quarters of the men, looking at the food in the galley, and talking familiarly with some of the able seamen.

The Emperor came alongside the starboard quarter of the Kearsarge, steering his own barge and attended by Capt. von Grumme, while up the port gangway came Admiralty Secretary von Tirpitz, Admiral von Sender-Diban, Chief of the Imperial Naval Cabinet; Gen. von Plessen, and Count von Eulenberg. Admiral Cotton and his staff, Capt. Hemphill, all the other American commanders, and all the officers of the ship, except the Midshipmen, who were at quarters, received his Majesty on the quarter deck.

"I am happy to welcome your Majesty on an American ship," said Admiral Cotton, "and I wish that I were receiving you on American soil."

"I am very happy to be here," the Emperor replied. He then shook hands with all the Captains whom he met yesterday, calling them by name, and with all the Juniors, who were presented in turn.

"Now, Captain," his Majesty said to Capt. Hemphill, "I want to see your ship." Capt. Hemphill thereupon led the way with the Emperor, Admiral Cotton following with Secretary von Tirpitz, the other American Captains accompanying the members of his Majesty's suite.

Emperor William entered one of the double turrets and scrutinized the mechanism. Lieut. Mustin of the Kearsarge showed his Majesty the speed and smoothness with which the turret could be turned.

"What is the real value of these turrets?" asked the Emperor, turning to Capt. Hemphill.

"That could only be known in war, Sir," replied the Captain, who then explained the practical effectiveness of the gunfire on which the design was based.

The Emperor recalled some of the recent French experiments with double turrets, in which sheep in one turret were killed by the shock of the gunfire in the other.

"That," said the Captain, "was due to the shortness of the guns which the French experimenters used. The long guns of the Kearsarge change the field of the highest concussion."

In calling the attention of one of the members of his suite to Capt. Hemphill's service on the Monitor when she first went into action, and to some other fierce naval combats of the civil war, the Emperor added: "Those men are gods to us."

His Majesty also said the conning tower was the most roomy he had ever been in. With the telephonic and signal apparatus in every part of the ship the Emperor was, naturally, familiar, and he pointed out one or two good new things. The German constructors have been having some trouble with electric connections, and the Emperor was specially interested in them. At present Kearsarge's general electrical system is invisible, as it is inclosed in semi-permanent constructions.

While the Emperor was inspecting the men's quarters he conversed with several of the bluejackets, and jokingly asked one old hand how long he had been in the service. The sailor replied:

"Twenty-four years."

"That is long enough to be an Admiral," said the Emperor.

When his Majesty's inspection of the Kearsarge was finished the party went to the Admiral's cabin, and the Emperor, seeing a large rocking chair, exclaimed:

"What is this for?"

"For Emperors," replied Admiral Cotton.

"Then I will take it," said Emperor William.

Some bottles of champagne were then opened. After a quarter of an hour's general talk the Emperor left the battleship, and Admiral Cotton assembled the entire ship's company aft and addressed them as follows:

"The Emperor has inspected the ship quickly, but very thoroughly. His Majesty is a judge of all technical naval matters. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw. I thank the officers and crew for the condition of the ship. I hope that every man here will remember that he is a representative of the United States, and that he will conduct himself in such a way as to bring credit upon his country and his flag. We are here by order of the President. It is our duty to do all in our power to preserve the feeling of friendship and cordiality between the United States and Germany.

"Three cheers for his Majesty the Emperor!"

The 700 officers and men of the Kearsarge thereupon gave three hearty cheers for Emperor William.

The Emperor received Ambassador Tower on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern immediately after returning from his inspection of the American flagship. His Majesty expressed to the Ambassador his gratification over his experiences on the Kearsarge.

"Capt. Hemphill knows his business," said Emperor William. "He is a Captain who understands his ship. He does not have to ask other people before answering questions."

The Emperor gave a dinner to-night on the Hohenzollern to Admiral Cotton, the American Captains, Ambassador Tower, United States Naval Attaché Potts, and all the other members of the United States Embassy staff; Prince Henry of Prussia, the German Admirals, and the other members of the imperial party and Chancellor von Bülow, who is recovering from a sharp gastric attack, and who came here from Berlin to be present at this and at Ambassador Tower's dinner to-morrow.

Toward the end of the dinner Emperor William proposed "The President of the United States," and all the guests rose and drank the toast standing, while the band finished playing "America." His Majesty also rose to the American naval officers his message to President Roosevelt regarding the Kearsarge, and touched glasses with Admiral Cotton, Capt. Hemphill, and Naval Attaché Potts. He afterward showed them the machinery of the Hohenzollern and discussed turbine engines. The Emperor invited all the American Captains to accompany him on his racing yacht Meteor during to-morrow's race.

Admiral Cotton will entertain the Emperor at breakfast on the Kearsarge on Saturday.

There was a dance on the German cruiser Prinz Heinrich at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and as many of the American officers as could get leave attended. There will be dances every afternoon on some German ship.

The presence of the American squadron at Kiel and the consequent functions have quite taken the interest out of the yacht races, which began to-day with competitions among small raters. The Emperor's yacht Meteor, the Iduna, the Navahoe, and other cruiser yachts will race to-morrow.

The American steam yacht Nahma, with Mrs. Goelet on board, has arrived here.

EMPEROR TO THE PRESIDENT.

German Ruler's Congratulations on Appearance of Rear Admiral Cotton's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Roosevelt to-day received the following cablegram from Emperor William:

"Kiel, June 25, 1903.

"President of the United States of America, Washington:

"On my arrival at Kiel I was saluted by the American squadron and had the honor of receiving Admiral Cotton and his Captains. It was a very happy and kind inspiration on your part to send the squadron to Kiel for the week, and thanks to your good ships I was able to inspect the magnificent men and ships, when I was on board, with the greatest pleasure and interest. The neatness of the ships and the fine appearance of his gallant crew.

"With the expression of my warmest thanks, I assure you that the squadron is warmly welcomed here, and will, I trust, make an agreeable stay. Everybody will vie with each other to make them feel at home, in response to the kind and friendly reception of my brother by the citizens of the United States.

"WILLIAM, I. R."

Secretary Moody has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Cotton telling of the reception of the European squadron at Kiel by Emperor William, and saying that it exceeded in cordiality the expectations of all the officers.

EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Gov. Gen. Bobrikoff Banishes a Prominent Landed Gentleman.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Helsingfors, Finland, says that a prominent Finlander named Aschan, a landed gentleman of Nyland Province, was expelled by Governor General Bobrikoff for refusing, as Chairman of the Commercial Assembly, to comply with the decrees of the connection army edicts on the ground that they violated the law of the land.

The police force of Finland, especially that of Helsingfors, is largely composed of Russians and persons of very dubious character, who are willing to perform what now seems to be the chief duty of the police—namely, political espionage and denunciation.

MANCHURIAN CRISIS NEAR.

Council of Japan's Leading Statesmen Held at Tokio—Ministry Urged to Act.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Tokio says that public impatience over the Manchurian question is growing daily. The soberest journals advocate resolute steps in order to terminate the harassing suspense which is checking all peaceful developments.

They declare the nation would give the Ministry united support in taking strong measures, the responsibility for which, they say, would rest on Russia.

A council of all the leading statesmen was held in the palace to-day, at which the Manchurian situation was the chief subject of discussion. The gravity of the situation is fully recognized in official circles. The belief prevails that the weakness of the Chinese Government is exaggerated.

VON BUELOW AT THE POLLS.

Photographed by a Crowd of Camera Fiends—Repelled Distributors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin says that the appearance of Chancellor von Buelow at the polling station in his district was the signal for an invasion of professional and amateur photographers. It is not improbable that the event will be immortalized by the cinematograph.

As the Chancellor entered the polling place he gently repelled the advances of a Social Democratic distributor of voting papers, who offered him a card with the name of Dr. Arons.

The Chancellor did not seem familiar with the secret voting compartment invented by himself, but ultimately succeeded in recording his vote.

KING'S "BIRTHDAY" HONORS.

Four Elevations to the Peerage—Sir Anthony McDonnell Made Privy Councilor—Prince of Wales a Vice Admiral.

LONDON, June 25.—The list of honors in connection with King Edward's birthday, which is issued to-night, the eve of the day set for its observance, is unusually long and uninteresting. It includes four peerages, three privy councilors, six baronets, a large number of knights and promotions to the Orders of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George. The Admiralty announces that the Prince of Wales has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral.

The list includes the elevation to the peerage of Sir Edward Levy Lawson, part proprietor of The Daily Telegraph; Michael Biddulph, the banker and Liberal ex-Member of Parliament for a Herefordshire division; H. A. F. Watson-Armstrong, the present head of the well-known ordnance firm and nephew to the late Baron Armstrong, to whose peerage he virtually succeeds, and George T. J. Sothern-Estcourt, a large land owner in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

The last named was a member of Parliament for North Wilts from 1874 to 1883. He has his seat at Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Marcus Samuel, is created a Baronet. Lord Tennyson is made Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, while Sir Anthony McDonnell is appointed Privy Councilor in recognition of his work in drawing up the Irish Land bill.

ENGLAND'S CORONATION OATH.

Earl Grey's Bill to Abolish It Killed in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 25.—The interest which two years ago was attached to the question concerning the terms of the royal declaration against the papacy was revived for a brief period to-night, when the House of Lords took up the second reading of Earl Grey's bill to abolish both the royal declaration on accession and the coronation oath. The Earl said he introduced the bill not because he was a Roman Catholic, but in the interest of imperial amity.

In the course of the debate the Archbishop of Canterbury reviewed the historical aspect of the matter, and said the Bishops were prepared to accept a form of words which should not be offensive, but which must not be ambiguous. Finally the bill was rejected by 109 votes to 62.

FOR SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES.

King and Queen Attend Benefit Concert—Prominent Americans Lend Aid.

LONDON, June 25.—The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales to-night attended a concert at Albert Hall for the benefit of the Union Jack Clubhouse, which was presented to the soldiers and sailors in memory of the men killed in South Africa and China.

The vast hall was filled with the most fashionable audience of the season. The concert was organized by Lady Maud Warrender, and its success was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Ronalds, the honorary Secretary, as a compliment to whom the American contingent turned out en masse, headed by the Duchess of Marlborough, who had a large party in a box adjoining that of the royal family. Among the other Americans present were Mrs. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mackay, Perry Belmont, and Ethel Barrymore, the latter selling programmes.

The hall presented a striking scene, every person having a union jack, which the audience waved, turning the huge floor space into a sea of fluttering flags. Among the professional notabilities who contributed to the programme were Mme. Albani, Clara Butt, and Marie Hall. The massed bands of the Guards played a march by Bonn for the occasion.

KING PETER SWORN IN

Assassins of His Predecessor Keep in the Background.

Servians Greet Their New Ruler with Great Enthusiasm—Existing Ministry Confirmed—Military Review.

BELGRADE, June 25.—Amid the acclaim of his people, and with impressive ceremony, King Peter to-day took the oath as ruler of Servia. Notable features of the proceedings were that the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga kept in the background, and that at the military review held after the coronation, King Peter rode a white horse formerly used by King Alexander, his assassinated predecessor. When the King took the oath before the Skupshtina there was great enthusiasm. The oath taken by the King was as follows:

"I, Peter Karageorgevitch, on ascending the throne of the Kingdom of Servia, and assuming the royal prerogative, swear by the Almighty God and by all that is holiest and dearest to me upon this earth, that I will protect the independence of Servia and the unity of its Government; that I will maintain inviolate the Constitution of the country; that I will govern in conformity with the Constitution and the laws, and that, in all undertakings and dealings, I will keep the welfare of my people before my eyes. Taking this, my oath, solemnly before God and the people, I call as witness the Lord God, to whom I shall give account at the judgment seat. So help me, God! Amen."

Previous to the King taking the oath there was a joint sitting of the Senate and Skupshtina, attended by a religious service, at which the Metropolitan officiated.

The President of the Senate opened the joint session with the announcement that the King would take the oath to maintain the Constitution. King Peter then appeared, wearing his orders and other decorations. He was accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers.

The Metropolitan uttered a brief prayer, and then read the oath, which the King repeated in a firm voice. Loud cries of "Long live King Peter!" punctuated the King's repetition of the oath.

After the Metropolitan had bestowed the Benediction, all present joined in singing the national hymn. The King took leave of the assembly with the words: "God be with us, brothers."

The enthusiasm of yesterday evening's demonstration before the palace, and the warm welcome the King has received everywhere in the streets are accepted as proof that he has gained the good-will of the people, and that his seat on the throne may be regarded as secure.

It was remarked on all sides that the King seemed hourly to assume a more commanding attitude, and that he gains a firmer grasp of affairs.

The proceedings to-day were marked by solemnity. The old Parliament building, a bare barn-like structure with flimsy decorations, was crowded with representatives, officials, clergy, and civilian spectators, who loudly cried: "Long live the King!" as his Majesty appeared. The King glanced sharply, almost sternly at the Deputies, some of whom were in peasant's garb, while others were dressed in the height of Western fashion.

Taking a seat in front of the throne, over which his own portrait hung, the King waited with calm assurance for the ceremony to begin.

Lighted candles had been placed on a table, in front of the King, on which also rested a richly bound Bible, the text of the oath on engrossed parchment, and the Metropolitan's jeweled cross.

King Peter stood erect while the Metropolitan proceeded with the religious ceremony, the responses to which were chanted by the Presbyters. When the prayers were ended the King kissed the Bible and then took the oath. When he had finished his Majesty advanced, amid the profound silence of the assemblage, and signed his name to the document. A frenzy of cheers followed. The King again kissed the Bible and the cross proffered by the Metropolitan, and, without the slightest relaxation of the stern lines of his face, turned quickly on his heel and walked out to his carriage, amid salvos of cheers, which also greeted him as he passed through the streets to the parade ground, where the troops were awaiting.

On the parade ground, which is situated three miles from Belgrade, four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, four field batteries of artillery and one horse battery were drawn up before a large crowd of people in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. A pretty pavilion on the ground was filled with the Ministers and their families. Both the Russian and the Austrian Military Attachés were present.

King Peter, wearing a General's uniform and mounted on a white horse, formerly usually ridden by the late King Alexander, and surrounded by a brightly uniformed staff, took up a position in front of the pavilion while the troops marched past. They were a fine body of men, but their equipment was not practical.

King Peter, after the march past, rode off, followed by shouts of "Long live King Peter!" His Majesty returned direct to the palace, cheered everywhere along the route.

It is believed that the question of the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga will be allowed to lapse. It was remarked to-day that Col. Machin, Minister of Public Works, who took a leading part in the assassinations, kept in the background during the ceremony at the Parliament Building.

The members of the provisional Government this afternoon presented their resignations to King Peter, who accepted them. His Majesty then instructed Premier Avakumovics to form a Cabinet, and the Premier recommended the retention of the present Cabinet, to which the King agreed.

King Peter to-day formally announced his accession to the Servian throne to President Loubet and all the European sovereigns. To-night he addressed a long proclamation to "my beloved people," announcing that he had taken the oath in due form in accordance with the unanimous wish of the nation and promising to remain a true constitutional sovereign, to devote himself to the advancement and welfare of the nation, and to safeguard the freedom and rights of the people. His Majesty concludes:

"Remaining true to the traditions of Servia's forefathers, I will allow myself to be guided in foreign politics by the time-honored traditions of the Servian people, while at the same time maintaining those friendly relations with the neighboring powers which are necessary to the preservation of European concord.

"To my gallant army, for its services and devotion to the fatherland I hereby express my royal recognition, I will raise to a height worthy of the hope of the Servian people. With these thoughts and sentiments I at the same time fully realize the difficulty and extent of my duties as a ruler, I am convinced, however, of the loyal support of my people. I trust that with the help of God and the people I may bring welfare, progress, and prosperity to Servia."

King Peter attended a gala performance at the theatre to-night, the play being an allegorical representation of the freeing of Servia by Kara George I. His Majesty was given an enthusiastic greeting as he took his seat between the Premier and the Foreign Minister. Before the close of the performance the King dismissed his military escort and returned unguarded to the Palace.

The King has granted pardons to all prisoners for political offenses, and has reduced the sentences on those imprisoned for common offenses.

It is reported that his Majesty intends to have the bones of King Alexander exhumed and reinterred with due ceremony.

SERVIA'S NATIONAL AMBITION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Belgrade, speaking of the military aspect of the ceremonies attending the swearing in of King Peter, says that the good horsemanship of the troops made a favorable impression upon the spectators at the review.

The regard for traditional Servian aspirations, alluded to in the King's proclamation, says the correspondent, is taken as a guarded reference to the union with Servia of Bosnia, Herzegovnia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Macedonia under the dominion of the Servian crown. There is a further allusion to this national ambition in the address of the King to the army.

"But perhaps these references to the national ambitions," says the correspondent, "ought not to be taken too seriously. It may be remembered that Peter's father was accused of neglecting 'the Servian idea,' attending too exclusively to internal reforms."

CONSISTORY AT VATICAN

Cries of "Long Live Leo!" Greet the Venerable Pontiff.

Appointment of Bishops and Archbishops for America Announced—New Cardinals Get Their Hats—An Impressive Spectacle.

ROME, June 25.—The public Consistory, postponed from June 18, was held to-day with much pomp and circumstance and additional interest and reverence, for in spite of the reassuring news concerning the Pope's health, many persons believed that this would be the last Consistory under Leo XIII. The assemblage gazed at the venerable Pontiff with intense curiosity, and there was redoubled enthusiasm in the cries of "Long live Leo!" The Pontiff looked a little more waxlike, a little more bowed, his voice was somewhat thinner, and it was evident that his attendants were anxious.

There were many strangers among the crowds of people who gathered in the corridors of the Sala Regia and Sala Ducale to witness the passage of the cortege. The Pontiff was borne in the Sedia Gestatoria by eight chair bearers, clad in bright red brocade. They were flanked by the bearers of the famous flabelli, or feathered fans.

The Pope smiled while he blessed the crowds as he passed. At times he tried to rise so as to better impart his benediction, and it was only when he descended from the Sedia Gestatoria that his extreme weakness was apparent.

Following the Pontiff came a gorgeous line of scarlet-clad Cardinals, friars in various habits, priests and members of the Papal Court wearing velvet knee breeches and white ruffs. The Church dignitaries were escorted by the Noble, Swiss and Palatine Guards, while the Sistine Choir chanted solemnly.

Special tribunes were erected on both sides of the Papal throne for the accommodation of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Knights of Malta, the Roman aristocracy, the family of the Pope and relatives of the newly created Cardinals.

Among the Americans present were Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College; Mgr. Farrelly, Secretary of the American College and Privy Chamberlain to the Pope; the Most Rev. Robert Seton (formerly of Jersey City, N. J.), Titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, and the Right Rev. F. Z. Rooker, Bishop of Jaro, Philippine Islands.

The ceremony was made as short as possible, in order to lessen the Pontiff's fatigue.

The Pope sat on the throne facing the brocade-covered branches, in the form of a square, on which the Cardinals were seated.

The new Cardinals present who were to receive the Red Hat from the Pontiff, their Eminences Charles Nocella, Benjamin Cavicchioni and Hubert Fischer, according to custom, first took the oath in the Sistine Chapel and were then ushered into the Sala Regia, where they were greeted by the Master of Ceremonies. On approaching the Pontiff the three Cardinals knelt and kissed his feet and his hand and the Pope then gave them the double embrace, the Pontiff remaining seated. The new Cardinals afterward embraced the other Cardinals, the latter standing. Returning to the Pontiff each of the new Cardinals then received from his hands a Cardinal's hat, which ended the ceremony.

The Pope thereupon rose, bestowed the Apostolic benediction, and, preceded by the Pontifical Cross and surrounded by the Cardinals and his attendants, impressively retired, the choir intoning a Te Deum as he was borne back to his apartments.

The Cardinals afterward returned, formed a procession in the Sistine Chapel, and the new Cardinals went to the altar, where they prayed as the grand Ambrosian Hymn was intoned by the choir.

After the hall had been cleared of strangers the Cardinals were rejoined by the Pope, and the Pontiff announced the new episcopal appointments, the Cardinals signifying their assent by raising their hats. The announcements for America were: The Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., to assume the position of Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, Cal.; the Most Rev. John M. Farley, as Archbishop of New York; the Most Rev. James E. Quigley, as Archbishop of Chicago; the Right Rev. Henry Moeller, Bishop of Columbus, as Coadjutor Archbishop of Cincinnati; the Right Rev. Bertram Orth, Bishop of Victoria, B. C., as Archbishop of Vancouver; the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, as Bishop of Monterey, Cal.; the Right Rev. F. Z. Rooker, as Bishop of Jaro, Philippine Islands; the Right Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, as Bishop of Nueva Segovia, Philippine Islands; the Right Rev. Charles H. Colton, as Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Right Rev. James J. Keane, as Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Right Rev. John W. Starihа, as Bishop of Lead, S. D.; the Right Rev. Charles J. O'Reilly, as Bishop of Baker City, Ore.; the Right Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, as Coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburg, Penn., and the Right Rev. John J. Glennon, Bishop of Kansas City, Mo., as Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo.

The postulants (for Archbishop Farley, Mgr. Farrelly; for Archbishop Quigley, Mgr. Jacquemin, and for Bishop Orth, Father Dascoulf of the Propaganda) then entered the hall and asked the Pope to bestow the palliums on the prelates they represented, which was granted. They will be delivered to-morrow by the Cardinal Dean.

The function ended with the Pope giving the new Cardinals their rings as Princes of the Church.

RETURNS FOR THE REICHSTAG.

Voting Heavy and a Supreme Effort Made to Defeat Socialist Candidates.

BERLIN, June 25.—Reballotings were held to-day in 180 Reichstag districts. The voting was unusually heavy. The returns indicate that the various parties made a supreme effort to defeat the Socialist candidates. Hence the latter have not been elected in the same proportion at to-day's reballots as in 1898.

Nevertheless, the Socialist Party has the satisfaction of defeating Dr. Oertel at Freiberg, Saxony, by 3,300 votes. Dr. Oertel is the leading agrarian editor of the Tages Zeitung. The Socialist publisher, Herr Geck has defeated Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, at Karlsruhe, and Dr. Broemel of the Barth section of the Radical Party has succumbed to his Socialist opponent at Stettin. Herr David, the Socialist writer of the Bernstein school, has defeated the Centrist candidate at Mayence. A Socialist bricklayer named Boemelburg has ousted the National Liberal member at Dortmund. Herr Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, has been reelected by a large majority at Hagen, and Herr Hothein, the Radical Liberal, has been elected at Greifswald.

All the Saxon seats have been won by Socialists except Bautzen, which has elected an anti-Semite. The Socialists have defeated Dr. Hasse at Leipzig with the assistance of the Barth Radicals. Dr. Hasse is a National Liberal, and a pronounced adherent of Pan-Germanism. The first district of Munich has elected a Socialist, making the city's representation for the first time solidly Socialist.

Three Socialist members of the old Reichstag failed to secure re-election, including Herr Antrick, who spoke for eight hours on the Tariff bill, the longest speech ever delivered in the Reichstag, and Herr Calwer, the well-known writer. The Richter Radicals have elected Herr Kaempf in Berlin against Dr. Arons, the Socialist son-in-law of Baron Bleichroder.

Another Socialist gain is announced late to-night, that of the Town of Boehm, from the National Liberals.

The Socialists elected on reballots, so far as known, 23, giving them a total of 81 seats in the Reichstag. The members elected to-day from other parties number: National Liberals, 39; Centre Party, 10; the two Conservative parties, 22; the Richter Radicals, 17; the Barth Radicals, 7, and South German Radicals, 6. Thirty-two districts have not yet reported.

Prince Alexander Hohenlohe has been defeated at Hagenau, Alsace. Dr. Barth has been re-elected, ousting the Conservative member, and Count Herbert Bismarck has also been elected.

60,000F. FOR INJURY.

Award for Wife of Chicago Newspaper Man Hurt by a Cab in Paris.

PARIS, June 25.—The appeal of one of the auto cab companies against the decision of the tribunal which awarded Mrs. Patrick, the wife of a Chicago newspaper man, 40,000f. damages for injuries sustained by being run over by one of the company's cabs in May, 1901, came up before the Appeal Court to-day.

Mrs. Bartels had both legs broken and also suffers from permanent nervous and heart troubles. The Appeal Court confirmed the previous judgment and raised the damages to 60,000f.

$50,000,000 SHIP CANAL.

It is to be Built from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde in Scotland.

LONDON, June 25.—Plans for the construction of a ship canal between the Firth of Forth, on the east of Scotland, to the River Clyde, on the west, have been definitely arranged. According to information from Edinburgh, the plans will be deposited for Parliamentary powers in November.

Powerful support from the Government is expected. The cost of the canal is estimated at $50,000,000, and it will give a channel to any vessel throughout its length. The construction will be undertaken by a powerful syndicate of London financiers.

CAST IRON PIPE ACTION.

The stockholders of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Company met in Burlington, N. J., yesterday, and indorsed the management of the company, which had recently been attacked by A. H. McNeal, an ex-Director. In regard to this attack the stockholders adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the stockholders here assembled, representing holdings of more than two-thirds of the capital stock, denounce the action of Mr. A. H. McNeal and his unwarranted attack upon the credit of this corporation. We have full and perfect confidence in the management, in the accuracy of the financial exhibit as made by the Audit Company, and in the absolute financial soundness and strength of the corporation. The quick cash assets exceed the current accounts payable four times over, and the name of the company is not upon a single discounted bill. The conservative policy of the management has been such that more than two dividends have been earned for each dividend declared. We urge the executive officers to vigorously defend, not only for the purpose of winning it but for the purpose of disclosing the malicious purposes which have inspired his conduct.

The annual report of the President also contained the following reference to the suit brought by Mr. McNeal:

The Board of Directors requests me, as the executive head of this company, to refer to the suit for a receiver recently begun by A. H. McNeal and to state that a little over a year ago, while Mr. McNeal was resident manager of the Burlington plant of this company, his connection with certain financial transactions was such as in the opinion of the Board of Directors rendered desirable his removal from charge of any of the company's property. We will not go into the details of this matter at this time. Suffice it to say that the facts were amply sufficient to justify the position of the board.

Since his removal from the resident managership of that plant he has made strenuous endeavors to injure the company, including the institution of several suits. In none of these suits has he obtained any success up to the present time. These facts are, in the opinion of your board, the explanation of this suit for a receiver.

But in view of the financial statement of the company it must be clear to all of you that the suit is merely a malicious proceeding and without merit. Indeed, I may say to you that this is the opinion of the company's counsel and of your Board of Directors.

The entire Board of Directors was reelected for the ensuing year, and the board organized immediately afterward by reelecting the old officers.

Wants Corporal Punishment in Schools.

The special committee of the Forty-third District Queens School Board, to which was intrusted the work of preparing the annual report for the board, in its report will advocate the restoration of corporal punishment in the schools. It was agreed by the committeemen that the discipline in the schools is lax, but Mr. Mathot did not favor going back to the birch rod as a means of improving. When he was outvoted by his fellow-members he insisted that the report favoring corporal punishment should also mention his objection. This concession was granted.

DENTISTRY

Four considerations enter into the problem of dentistry from the patient's standpoint: (1) Will it hurt? (2) Will it be well done? (3) Will it be done quickly? (4) Will the cost be moderate?

SPECIALIZATION.

Specialization answers the first of these questions negatively; all the rest affirmatively. It secures excellence at a saving of time, trouble, and money in all other arts and professions; why not in dentistry?

It does.

The growth of complexity in the dental profession makes it now impossible for any practitioner to possess equal skill in all of the five branches: to fill a tooth well, to crown as well as he can fill, and to extract as well as he can crown. For every dentist does more of one sort of work than of another, and excels naturally in the sort he does most of.

In our offices we employ specialists for each sort of work and give each specialist his own sort to do. Facility grows by what it feeds on. So dental specialists, having but one thing to do, grow in skill from much practice of that one thing. This is why we claim to have the most skilled dentists in the world. We know this is a broad claim. But think it over and you will see it is bound to be true, because no other dentist employs specialists in each branch.

Let us now see how specialization affects each of the four important considerations named above.

(1) WILL IT HURT?

Hurt is not inevitable to dental operations, though many seem to think it is. Most dentists attempt to counteract pain by the use of only one remedy, and then if "it hurts," as it frequently does, the hurt must be borne.

To begin with, every remedy for the hurt known to science generally (and some that are not generally known) is used intelligently by our operators, who judge of temperament and physical condition before selecting the proper remedy. Next, the extra skill of the trained specialist inevitably avoids much hurt that a less skillful dentist cannot help inflicting. And, finally, our specialists are sympathetic men—none others are admitted to our staff. Sympathy insures carefulness, and this with the skill of our specialists and the science of our "Cady System" makes failure rare.

No, in our offices it will not hurt.

(2) WILL IT BE WELL DONE?

This question has been answered by the argument with which we approached it. Consider the work of a man whose entire professional attention is given to doing just what you need to have done, and you will understand why we answer this question emphatically in the affirmative. You will also understand the reason for the enthusiastic testimonials from prominent people with which our 44-page booklet abounds.

Yes, in our offices it will be well done.

(3) WILL IT BE DONE QUICKLY?

No matter how little the hurt, nor how great the necessity for care and thoroughness in the work, no one likes to sit long in the dentist's chair. It is at best a nerve-strain, although we have succeeded in making it far less so than it was formerly. But everybody wants to be through as quickly as possible.

Specialists require about one-half as much time for a given operation as all-round men, because specialization attains the maximum of skill, and the maximum of skill means the minimum of time.

Yes, it will be done quickly in our offices.

(4) WILL THE COST BE MODERATE?

The economy of time just referred to means the economy of money. All dentists base their charges on the amount of time consumed; in fact, they work by the hour whether the patients can discover it in the bill or not.

Our specialists do more work to the hour than all-round practitioners. This enables us to do the best work at the price usually charged for ordinary.

Yes, the cost will be moderate in our offices.

Come and talk with us personally; we make no charge for consultation. If you cannot call, send for our 44-page booklet containing explanations, prices, and letters of recommendation from many well-known people.

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CENSURES PEACE JUSTICES.

Grand Jury in Newark Says They Rob the Poor—Police Laxity Condemned.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—The Grand Jury late this afternoon returned a presentment, in which it censures the police for allowing the immoral conditions which existed in this city for some time, until a recent crusade on the part of the newspapers caused it to be corrected.

A presentment also was handed up against the alleged unlawful actions of some Justices of the Peace. The Grand Jury says that some of these officers cause improper arrests and impose improper fines. The practice is called by the Grand Jury "the robbery of poor people." It is believed from the tenor of the presentment that indictments have been found.

His Mother Saves Him from Gallows.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—The testimony of his mother, who is the widow of the man he killed, has saved John Skimmons from the gallows, but the jury which tried him for murder found him guilty of manslaughter, and he will probably be sent to State prison for ten years. Skimmons killed his stepfather, Henry Jacobs, during a quarrel some time ago and was indicted for homicide.

Mrs. Norah Jacobs, the widow, testified in effect that in the quarrel and fight between her husband and her son her husband had been the aggressor and that her son had used the knife in self-defense.

New Catholic Church for Deal.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 25.—Those interested in the building of a new Catholic church at Deal are progressing. Daniel O'Day, who headed the subscription list with a donation of $10,000, has been instrumental in raising an equal amount from other subscriptions. It is expected the church will be finished in a year.

Post Divorce Suit Dismissed.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day dismissed the suit for divorce brought by Henry M. Post against his wife, Marguerite Post, for desertion, the Vice Chancellor claiming that the time of the alleged desertion was not long enough to warrant divorce proceedings being brought. When Mrs. Post brought suit against her husband on statutory grounds she failed to prove her case.

Dr. Caroline Marsh Gives Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—Dr. Caroline Marsh, who is suing Mrs. Clarence Oakley of Highland Park for slander, has issued a statement through a local paper to warn a local physician and a New Brunswick woman to be careful what they say about her. Dr. Marsh says [illegible]

CANAL TREATY MAY BE UP

Colombian Congress in Extra Session to Consider the Convention.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted—Ratification Still Doubtful.

COLON, June 25.—The Government telegraph lines from Buenaventura to Bogota, the capital, which were working recently with an average delay of forty-eight hours, are now interrupted. Consequently no news of the proceedings of the extraordinary session of the Colombian Congress, called to consider the canal treaty, is obtainable here. It is hoped that communication will soon be re-established.

A coasting steamer which arrived here to-day brought the latest news from Bogota that has reached Colon. Joaquin Velez, Senator from the Department of Bolivar, was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at the capital. Both Conservatives and Nationalists participated in the welcome. Vice President Reyes was among the first to greet the Senator, and President Marroquin sent a state carriage to meet him.

Dr. Velez and Señor Reyes are now the only candidates discussed for the Presidency, in succession to Señor Marroquin.

A high official of Carthagena, who has just returned from Bogota, says it continues to be exceedingly doubtful that the Hay-Herran treaty will be ratified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The State Department and the Colombian Legation are without information in regard to the organization of the Colombian Congress on the 20th. It usually requires three days for intelligence to reach Washington from Bogota, the transmission being subject to a number of delays through relaying. Dispatches have to be transferred from land wires to ocean cables, and the route is somewhat circuitous, with consequent liability to frequent delays.

It is considered probable the Congress, which was to assemble last Saturday, adjourned after a short session at which nothing was done beyond perfecting an organization. It is important to know, however, the character of the organization, as the men selected as presiding officers of the two branches would give an indication of the feeling in the Congress toward the canal treaty. It is scarcely probable that any business was taken up before Monday or Tuesday, and therefore it is not believed here that a report of anything that may have been done that day can reach here until to-morrow or Saturday.

The arrangement of subjects discussed by President Marroquin in his message to Congress will indicate the order in which the canal treaty will be taken up for consideration by Congress. It is understood that under the rules Congress must take up at an extra session the subjects contained in the President's message in the order presented. As President Marroquin favors the treaty, it is believed that he gave the matter first place, in which event the chances for action at the extra session will be promoted.

The extra session is limited to thirty days, and will expire July 20, which day is fixed for Congress assembling in regular session. If the opposition to the treaty should defeat action during the extra session, it can be taken up in the regular session at any time at the will of a majority. The opposition is said to be based on a desire to secure more liberal terms for Colombia, especially in the way of additional money, rather than to the treaty itself. When it is made apparent that there can be no increase in the payments to be made to Colombia, at least by the United States, it is hoped the opposition will break down and ratification will follow.

MANILA CABLE OPEN JULY 4.

The President to Send a Message from Oyster Bay to Gov. Taft on That Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Arrangements have been made for the President to open formally on the morning of the Fourth of July the new cable to Manila. He will send a dispatch from his home at Oyster Bay to Gov. Taft, congratulating him and the people of the Philippine Islands on the fact that at last they are to enjoy the benefits of telegraphic communication with the United States, and his message will convey to the people of the islands a sentiment appropriate to the day. The President selected the Fourth as the day on which he would be glad to perform his part in the important ceremony, which signifies so much to the many millions who inhabit the Philippine archipelago.

The Commercial Cable Company has every expectation of completing the laying of the cable from Guam to Manila by the Fourth, or will at least make a landing on the northern end of Luzon, where messages may be received and sent. The company has encountered unforeseen difficulties in laying the cable from Guam on to the Philippines in the fact that the soundings relied on were incomplete and at vast "sink" was met, which it was thought best to avoid by a long circuit of several hundred miles and considerable expense. The sink could have been crossed, but there would have been danger of the breaking and parting of the cable from seismic disturbances.

NAVY WANTS ELECTRICIANS.

Needs Them for Wireless Telegraph—Pay, $30 to $60 a Month.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A new departure in the navy is marked by the issue of a circular from the Navigation Bureau calling for the enlistment of electricians for wireless telegraph, who are expected to be secured for $30 per month to begin, although promotions are promised to the grade of chief electrician at $60. The candidates are required to have a working knowledge of telephones, measuring instruments, call bells, &c., but familiarity with ordinary telegraph instruments is not an essential qualification. Applicants after enlistment are to be especially trained on naval vessels.

ELKS INVITE THE PRESIDENT.

Ask Him to Attend National Convention, but He Declines.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A delegation of Elks, headed by Charles R. Schirm, Exalted Ruler of Baltimore Lodge, and accompanied by Representative Wachter of Maryland, invited the President to-day to attend the National reunion of the order, to be held in Baltimore on July 21, 22 and 23.

The President was obliged to decline the invitation, although he expressed his sincere appreciation of it.

HOCKING VALLEY RUMORS.

Wall Street Believes Lake Shore Will Get the Property.

Reports were current yesterday that the affairs of the Hocking Valley Railroad regarding the retirement of the preferred stock and the permanent location of the road with some of the large systems were about to be settled. It was said that a conference had been held yesterday, and that an official announcement would soon be made. No confirmation of these rumors was forthcoming yesterday.

It is, however, generally believed in the Street that the Lake Shore will turn up as the owner of the property, and that in return for the control it would guarantee 5 per cent. on the stock.

Bondsmen Must Produce Anarchists.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—Prosecutor Emley has served notice on the bondsmen for William McQueen and Rudolph Grossman and their counsel, directing them to produce McQueen and Grossman in court to-morrow morning, so they may be sent to State prison to serve out the term of five years' imprisonment imposed upon them on being convicted of inciting to riot and malicious mischief during the strike of the silk workers.

DENIES HIS MARRIAGE.

Arrested for Non-Support, Thomas Darragh Surprises His Wife.

Thomas H. Darragh, who said he was a builder, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of non-support by Mary Darragh of 17 West One Hundred and Second Street, and pleaded that, although they had lived as man and wife for eighteen years, she was the wife of Patrick Lynch, a murderer, who went insane while serving a life sentence in Sing Sing. She had married Lynch before she married him, Darragh said, and had never got a divorce. He declared that he had known this for years, but had kept it a secret for the sake of their children. Mrs. Darragh almost fainted when she heard this charge, but, recovering, she denied it in most emphatic terms.

Magistrate Hogan remarked that it was a very queer proceeding to make such an assertion after so long a time, and gave Darragh, who was said by the woman to be a saloon keeper and not a builder as he claimed, his choice between six months in the workhouse and giving a bond to pay the woman who claimed him $10 a week for a year. Darragh sent for a sister, with whom he says he lives at 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who he said would furnish a bond.

POLICE CHIEF ACCUSED.

Counter Charge by Women Who Threatened Him with Revolver.

WASHINGTON, N. J., June 25.—Mrs. J. H. Snyder and her daughter, Mrs. Walter Johnson, visited Prosecutor Angle at Belvidere yesterday and made a counter charge against Chief of Police Shrope, who was threatened with a revolver when he, as a constable, went to serve an execution on some furniture. According to the complaint made by Mrs. Snyder and her daughter, the constable was very abusive when he entered the house and at once attacked Mrs. Snyder when she protested against the removal of the goods. He is accused by them of threatening to remove the furniture, even if "it was over the dead body of Mrs. Snyder." It was then, according to their complaint, that the revolver was produced, but at no time was it aimed at the officer according to their version.

Mrs. Snyder is said to have been injured by the constable, who, she says, knocked her down, stepped upon her, and pulled her through the hall and down the stairs.

The Prosecutor advised the Snyders to secure a warrant for Shrope, and one was issued by Justice Mackey of Belvidere.

EMERSON IN ENGLISH EYES.

Mr. Birrell Says the Philosopher Was a "Fearless Optimist."

Mr. Birrell, K. C., lectured the other evening on "Emerson," at the invitation of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, in Essex Hall. The Rev. R. A. Armstrong, President of the association, was in the chair. The hall was crowded.

Mr. Birrell said that whether Emerson's influence were to last or to fade, it was something that had made all the difference in the world to many a mind. Describing Emerson's nature and environment, Mr. Birrell said that the dominant religious view in New England had been Calvinism, mitigated by human nature, which always asserted itself in all places and was never sectarian. The dominant view was not bolstered and battlemented by thrones and cathedrals and univcrsities; and there was an astoundingly rapid change, only possible in a new country, from Calvinism to Unitarianism. Nowhere else did Unitarianism become dominant. In this old country, with its Established Church, there were now hundreds of thousands of Unitarians who had never entered a Unitarian chapel; but it was very hard to be a Nonconformist, and hence the Church of England rejoiced in the membership of such a good churchman as Lord Avebury. But in the States Emerson declared that whoever would be a man must be a Nonconformist. As to Emerson's withdrawal from the Unitarian ministry, his hold upon any possible form of organized Christianity was ever of the slightest. He grazed his soul on all pastures. What a bewildering planet this was, where two such leaders as Emerson and Newman lived at the same time! The Oxford Movement, looking back to the fourth century, aimed at restoring authority; the Boston Movement, looking forward, aimed at restoring the temple of the living God in the soul of man. The "numberless projects" of Emerson and his friends made Carlyle anxious; but there was no need for this anxiety. Emerson was not a "Yankee" for nothing, and no saner man ever drew breath in New England. He was not "irreverent," if you conceded him his position. Why should a man who never went to Court wear a Court suit? In America the Emerson centenary was being treated as a National event. This was, at all events, a tribute paid to things of the spirit by the things of the flesh. Such tributes were familiar at home. A leader in The Times on the death of a Carlyle or a Ruskin exemplified it admirably. In America Emerson was an emancipator of men's minds, and his place was among the men who helped to make a Nation great by making it self-respecting. Just now there was a supersensitive spirit in the States, very apt to resent foreign criticism of native products. Hawthorne was said to have suffered in popularity there because he was beloved in England. But Englishmen could not help understanding the language in which Americans wrote their books. Anything more alien to Emerson's serene cosmopolitanism than this distortion of patriotism could hardly be discovered. Before everything else Emerson was a fearless and convinced optimist. He refused to believe in hell for any man.

Of theology strictly so-called, he had none. His theory of compensation, on which his optimism rested, was now dismissed as a whim; but it was really "the pulse of the machine." In every fibre of his being, too, he was an individualist. A man who ought to know, the American correspondent of The Times, had lately said that the multitude, which Emerson mistrusted, and the press, which he despised, had now come over to him. Could this be so? Unitarianism in Boston had given place to a mild Episcopalianism. Anything less like Emerson it would be hard to fancy. The America of to-day was not the America of his Boston hymns and patriotic songs, many of which the newspapers would still call "anti." Mr. Birrell concluded by saying: "Social unrest haunts both worlds. Fear sits at the bottom of men's hearts. Society, said Emerson, 'is devoured by a secret melancholy, which breaks through all its smiles and all its gayety and games.' It is so still. The nations live behind barricades, forging fresh weapons of offense and defense. Great guns and hostile tariffs have lost none of their vogue. If ever freedom shrieked, she might be expected to do so to-day. It is hard to be an optimist on the 2d of June, 1903. But at no time did the luckless race of man stand more in need of Emerson's spirit, than it does at this moment. His splendid courage, his determination to quake at nothing, his spiritual independence and individuality, his lofty sense of the brotherhood of man, his undying cheerfulness, his sincerity, his peace, are qualities of which we stand sorely in need."—London Times.

An Arabian Sweetmeat.

"Halwa" is an Arabian sweetmeat prepared especially in the district of Oman, and it has the double advantage of being very nutritious, while keeping well. It is a paste of sugar and butter, with other elements. The receipt for making it is three to four parts of sugar, half to one part of butter, quarter part of starch, and an eighth part of a spice or aromatic seed called "kil," which gives it an odor of essence of roses. The sugar is first melted in water to a syrup, which is clarified with white of egg. The butter is added to the syrup, and the whole cooked or evaporated over a fire to the desired consistency. Sugar cane juice may be used in place of sugar, and it gives the halwa a peculiar flavor as well as a deeper color, which is preferred by some. Halwa is exported to different countries.—London Globe.

St. Andrew's Hospital Summer Home.

St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Girls, at 213 East Seventeenth Street, has been closed for the Summer, but the managers have opened a Summer Rest at Woodcliff, Bergen County, N. J., where patients will be received for two weeks or a longer period if necessary. Applications may be made by telephoning to East Eighteenth Street.

LAD LEAPS THREE STORIES

Daring Attempt to Escape by Little Newark Prisoner.

Crawls Up Chimney of Children's Aid Society Building and Jumps from a Roof—Is Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Walter Young, eleven years old, a charge of the Children's Aid Society, at 249 Mulberry Street, made a daring attempt to escape from that institution to-day by climbing through a chimney, afterward jumping from the roof of a three-story building to the ground. He suffered no injury.

When the boy's parents died he was placed in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, where it was found necessary to discipline him frequently. He made repeated attempts to escape, succeeding six times. Then he was turned over to the care of the Children's Aid Society, where it was found necessary to keep him under lock and key.

Mr. Kimball, the Superintendent, heard the boy crying this morning, and wishing to cheer him unlocked the door of his room, allowing the prisoner to enter a large bedroom. The boy seemed pleased by the visit, and asked the superintendent for a drink of water.

Mr. Kimball was absent for a few minutes, and when he returned the boy was missing. His hat and coat were on a bed. A pile of brick and mortar in the bottom of the grate indicated the direction of his flight.

The superintendent went to the roof and saw the lad climbing over house tops. The chase led to the corner of Franklin Street, where the boy leaped to the ground. The fall for a moment stunned him, and he was easily taken back to the Society's rooms. An examination was made by Dr. W. C. Baker, who said that the runaway was uninjured. The boy will be taken to the City Home.

DIAMONDS SEIZED IN MAILS.

Drilled Stones for Wire Drawing Were Sent to Connecticut Towns from Europe.

Customs officers, acting under the instructions of Collector Stranahan, yesterday seized a large quantity of diamonds in various Connecticut Post Offices where they had been sent through the mails from Europe.

The diamonds so imported are drilled stones, which are used as dies for the drawing of fine platinum, gold, and silver wires. The first information that they were being imported in this manner came to the Custom House authorities from a local dealer in drilled stones. Drilled diamonds pay a duty of 10 per cent. The holes are so small that in some cases they are hardly visible to the unaided eye.

Postmasters are required to have all such packages opened in their presence by the consignees, to examine the contents, and to make a return to the Customs officials. The Postmasters are said to have been lax in the performance of this duty. In the little Connecticut towns where these stones were sent there are no manufacturers of wires.

GAVE LIFE FOR A BALL.

Small Boy Ran Upon Trolley Tracks and Was Killed.

Louis Silverman, the six-year-old son of Isaac Silverman of Arverne, Queens Borough, was killed yesterday afternoon by being struck by a trolley car of the Long Island Road near his home.

He was out walking with his aunt, and was amusing himself with a rubber ball. He missed the ball, and it rolled on the trolley track. Unmindful of danger, he ran on to the track, and before he had time to get off he was struck by the car. Conductor Cornell and Motorman Eldridge, who were in charge of the car, were arrested.

SAYS CORNELL MAN BEGGED.

Lawyer Accuses Buffalo Visitor of Having Wrongly Obtained Money.

Charles Henry, a lawyer of 140 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of Howell Charles Williams of Buffalo on a charge of begging.

Mr. Henry told Magistrate Breen in the Centre Street Police Court that Williams went to his office in Nassau Street a few days ago, saying that he was a lawyer and practiced law in Wisconsin. He said that he had a case here, and asked that Henry be the attorney of record here.

On the strength of this representation and on Williams's request Mr. Henry says he loaned the visitor $1. Yesterday Williams presented himself at Henry's office in a state of partial intoxication, it was charged, and begged for anything from 4 cents to $1. He was arrested.

Williams asserted that he was a graduate of Cornell, class of '01. He pleaded that he had been drinking of late and desired to get back to Buffalo. He was discharged when he said that he could go to that city by the aid of friends.

Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach.

Senator Thomas C. Platt moved down to Manhattan Beach yesterday and took possession of his Summer quarters at the Oriental Hotel. According to the Senator's usual custom, he was entered upon the hotel register as a guest on the opening day last week and his rooms placed in readiness for occupancy, as they have been for many seasons. He will remain at the Oriental until September, and the place will be the usual gathering place for Republicans during the Summer months. The Senator will be at his office, at 49 Broadway, three or four days each week.

GERMAN CROP REPORT.

BERLIN, June 25.—The German crop report up to June 15, on the scale of one for for perfect and five for very poor, is as follows:

Winter wheat, 2 9-10, against 2 9-10 for the previous month, and 2 2-10 for June, 1902.

Summer wheat, 2½, against 2 4-10 and 2 4-10.

Winter rye, 2½, against 2 8-10 and 2 4-10.

Summer rye, 2½, against 2 3-10 and 2 4-10.

The report points out that the warm weather of the latter half of May caused a rapid growth of the crops, which had been damaged by cold and wet weather, but the weather again changed for the worse. At the beginning of June there was a cool, dry period, but northeast winds prevailed and most of the crops were thereby brought to a standstill throughout the empire. Even the Spring sowings deteriorated. But rains, since the report was made up, will doubtless improve the conditions. The Winter wheat is thin, but the outlook is more favorable than a month ago. The rye crop has developed best, compared with other grains. The blossoming passed off without suffering special harm from the violent rains.

WHEAT MARKET IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 25.—There was another bull market in wheat, the entire situation apparently depending upon the question of rain. July opened ½@⅝c. to ⅝@¾c. higher at 78 to 78⅛c., and with but small breaks climbed to the high point of the day and closed strong at 83⅝c., 3⅝c. over yesterday.

There was an immediate rush of shorts to cover on the crop situation and with but little selling by profit-takers. September showed a trifle less strength and broke temporarily at 76c. after opening ½@⅝c. to ⅝@¾c. higher at 78 to 78⅛c. The loss was soon recovered however, and the close was firm, with an advance of 2⅛c. at 79⅝@79¾c. The buying was general, with commission houses leading. Trade was large and attended by much excitement. The strength in wheat was reflected also in corn and oats, in both of which there was large trading at advanced figures.

An "Independence Eve Smoker."

Benjamin B. Odell Club No. 1 of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, will celebrate with a smoker on the evening of July 3, the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the independence of the country. The clubhouse is at 335 East Eighty-second Street.

GOLFERS AT BALTUSROL.

Open Championship Competitors Ready for Play To-day—Practice Rounds.

Nearly all of the amateur and professional golfers who will compete in the open golf championship of the United States to-day were on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. Most of the players were contented to make but one round, believing that rest would benefit their game to-day. With the exception of George Law, the Baltusrol Club professional, who is unable to start on account of an attack of pleurisy, it is not expected that there will be many withdrawals from the ninety-three entries. The first pair to leave the tee this morning will be William Braid of Baltimore and Donald J. Ross of Oakley. The players will then be sent away at four-minute intervals.

President G. Herbert Windeler of Boston and Treasurer Samuel Y. Heebner of Philadelphia arrived at the clubhouse last night, and they with Secretary Ballou and the other officers will start the contestants to-day.

Findlay Douglas arrived on the course late in the afternoon, and made a round of the course with R. C. Watson, Jr. Walter J. Travis was also on the course, but his highest score was 81. He played in a four-ball match with David Hunter as a partner against George Cumming of Toronto and W. H. Way of Cleveland, who beat them by 4 up and 3 to play. The Canadian had the lowest score, 77, and Hunter 83. The best balls were 74 and 77. Their cards were:

George Cumming, Toronto:
Out .....4 5 3 4 4 4 5 5 3—36
In .....4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—35—77
W. H. Way, Euclid C. C.:
Out .....5 5 3 5 4 4 5 6 4—41
In .....4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 5—38—79
Walter J. Travis, Garden City:
Out .....5 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 4—42
In .....4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3—39—81
Hunter, Essex County:
Out .....5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 4—42
In .....4 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 3—41—83

In a four ball match between George T. Brokaw, Deal, and Stewart Gardner, Garden City, and "Nipper" Campbell, Brookline Country Club, and Robert Dow, Knollwood Country Club, they broke even, with their best ball 78.

One of the most interesting matches of the day was the four ball contest, in which Willie Anderson and Bernard Nichols beat Willie Smith and Alexander Finlay by 1 up. Anderson and Smith are former champions. Anderson went around in 76, Smith and Nichols in 77, and Finlay in 78. Their best balls were 73 and 74.

Their cards were:

Anderson and Nicholls:
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—36
Smith and Finlay:
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—37
Anderson and Nicholls:
In .....4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4—35—73
Smith and Finlay:
In .....4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—37—74

Gilbert Nicholls made a score of 74 during the day, his halves being 37 each. This is the best record made on the course this week.

SIR THOMAS ENTERTAINED.

The Cup Hunter at Dinner and a Reception at Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Home in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who reached Washington this afternoon, was entertained this evening by the Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Corbin at their home, in Twenty-second Street, where they gave a dinner and informal reception of the cup hunter. The decoration of the drawing room and dining room showed a tasteful mingling of the national colors of guest and host, with a profusion of American Beauty roses.

The dinner company included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Gen. and Mrs. Randolph, Col. Edgerly of Fort Myer, Col. Clarence Edwards, Mrs. John Rodgers, Miss Patten, and Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Corbin.

The sixty or seventy guests who came in at 10 o'clock represented all that is left in Washington of official and resident society.

Shamrocks May Sail To-morrow.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who will be the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House to-day, will return late to-night, and will be met at Jersey City by the tug Cruiser, which will take him to the yacht Erin, which is now lying off Tompkinsville. Sir Thomas will make the Erin his headquarters until after the races. To-morrow, if no delay occurs, the Shamrocks will have their first trial off Sandy Hook, and Sir Thomas with Designer Fife will sail on the challenger.

The work of getting the Shamrocks into racing trim was continued yesterday at Erie Basin. The sails were not bent on Shamrock III. as the paint on the spars was not dry, but the work will be begun early this morning. Shamrock I. has her mainsail bent on, and yesterday her deck was given another coat of paint.

Ordinary Prices for Yearlings.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses was held at the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday before a small crowd of buyers. The prices realized were small, though a few uncommonly good yearlings kept the average up. The best figure of the day was $3,000, paid by S. J. Lawler for the sister to Eugenia Burch. The best prices of the sale were:

Brown filly, by Ben Strome-The Humber; S. J. Lawler $3,000
Brown colt, by Faverdale-Irvana; J. E. Madden 1,650
Brown colt, by Faverdale-Strychnina; A. Miller 1,500
Bay filly, by imp. Ben Strome-Over the Water; Capt. S. S. Brown 1,000
Bay colt, by imp. Ben Strome-Chartreuse; W. S. Widener 4,000
Bay colt, by Faverdale-Henrietta; H. M. Zeigler 3,600

Squadron A Teams in Polo.

Two teams from Squadron A played a practice game of polo yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, the Squadron team beating the Wigwags by 8 goals to 3. Graham Douglas did some grand hitting for the winners, making four goals while Barry got three. The team work of the Squadron four was very effective. The line-up:

SQUADRON.	WIGWAGS.
1. Herbert Barry.	1. H. McGuire.
2. Graham Douglas.	2. R. Brown.
3. L. T. Hunt.	3. Alfred Borden.
Back—T. L. Hunt.	Back—A. W. Putnam.

Goals earned—Squadron, 8: Douglas (4,) Barry (3,) L. T. Hunt (1.) Wigwags, 3: Brown (1,) Putnam (1,) Borden (1.)

Englishmen Beat U. of P. Lacrosse Team

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The visiting Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse players added another victory to their string to-day by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team by a score of 5 to 1 on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club. Excellent team work won for the visitors. The line-up:

Oxford-Cambridge.	Positions.	Pennsylvania.
Scott	Goal	C. Briner
Coburn	Point	Rutherford
N. Spicer	Cover point	Carson
Lloyd, (Capt.)	First defense	Goldsmith
M. Spicer	Second defense	R. Briner
Sisterson	Third defense	Fry
Whitley	Centre	Freeland
Hartley	Third attack	Evans
Cook	Second attack	Climenson
Trapnell	First attack	Oliver, (Capt.)
Ross	Outside home	Smith
Bickford-Smith	Inside home	Freeman

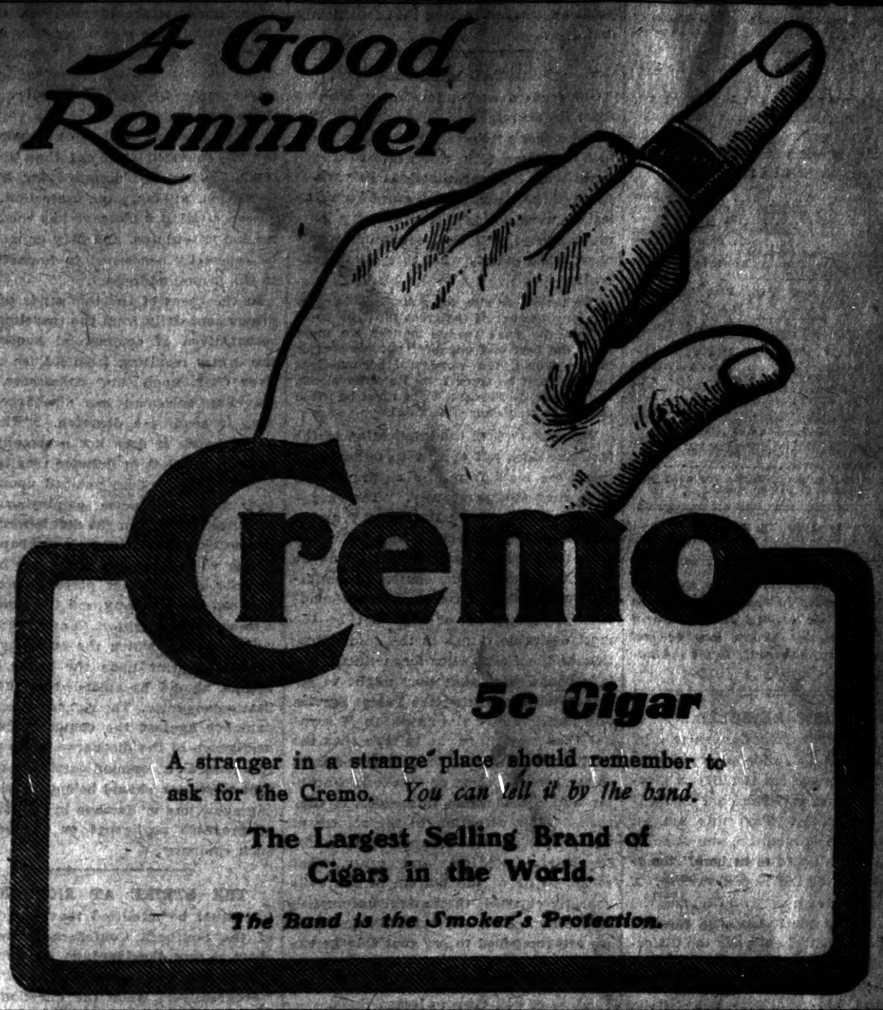
Goals scored—Bickford-Smith, (4,) Ross, (1.) Referee—Mr. Chapin. Timekeeper—J. K. Shell. Time of halves—Thirty and twenty-five minutes.

Columbia Now at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—The yacht Columbia arrived here to-night from Glen Cove in tow of the tender Park City, and anchored off the Herreshoff yards. She will be overhauled in preparation for the race to be held off Newport next week. She will have new winches for taking care of the main sheet, her sails will be recut, and some changes will be made in the rigging aloft. The Reliance and Constitution are expected to-morrow.

Miss Anthony Wins Western Golf.

CHICAGO, June 25.—In the finals of the open golf tournament for women at Midlothian to-day Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, defeated Miss "Johnnie" Carpenter, 3 up and 1 to play. The medal score of the winner was 94, which ties the Midlothian record for women.



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LAKEWOOD POLO VICTORY.

George Gould's Team Wins the Junior Championship in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—George J. Gould's Lakewood team this afternoon won the National Junior Polo championship from the second Bryn Mawr team by a score of 14¾ goals to 6¾, on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club. More than five thousand persons saw the match. The contest was a spirited one from beginning to end. The team work of the visitors was excellent. The line-up and score:

LAKEWOOD.	BRYN MAWR.
1—George J. Gould.	1—A. J. Daveranx.
2—Jay Gould.	2—Geo. L. Harrison, Jr.
3—Kingdon Gould.	3—R. E. Strawbridge.
Back—Benjamin Nicoll.	Back—Alex. Brown.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Jay Gould	Lakewood	0:45
2	Strawbridge	Bryn Mawr	3:45
3	Jay Gould	Lakewood	7:40
4	Kingdon Gould	Lakewood	0:23
5	Strawbridge	Bryn Mawr	1:05

Quarter goal against Bryn Mawr's safety play by Strawbridge. Played forty seconds overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

6	Kingdon Gould	Lakewood	5:03
7	Kingdon Gould	Lakewood	1:20
8	George Gould	Lakewood	0:20
9	Jay Gould	Lakewood	1:15
10	Jay Gould	Lakewood	3:25

Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ goal for cross riding by Harrison.

THIRD PERIOD.

11	Harrison	Bryn Mawr	0:35
12	Nicoll	Lakewood	2:45
13	Harrison	Bryn Mawr	2:15
14	George Gould	Lakewood	3:00
15	Nicoll	Lakewood	1:30
16	Brown	Bryn Mawr	4:10
17	Jay Gould	Lakewood	0:50

FOURTH PERIOD.

18	Jay Gould	Lakewood	0:55
19	Jay Gould	Lakewood	2:10
20	Brown	Bryn Mawr	3:15
21	Nicoll	Lakewood	5:19
22	Brown	Bryn Mawr	2:05

Lakewood penalized ¼ goal for a safety play by Nicoll.

Goals earned—Lakewood, 15; lost by penalties, ¼ goal; net score, 14¾. Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 7; lost by penalties, ¾ of a goal; net score, 6¼. Referee—Albert E. Kennedy, Philadelphia Country Club. Scorers—H. L. Herbert, National Polo Association, and M. Naegle Rawlins.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT RACES.

Flosshilde, Nathalie, and Cayenne Winners in Their Classes.

The three days of racing with which the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will finish up the week began yesterday at Oyster Bay, with contests for the thirty-footers and races in the raceabout and Seawanhaka fifteen-foot classes. The wind was light and southeasterly, and the course the eleven-and-three-quarter-mile triangle which the cup yachts raced over last Saturday.

The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN SPECIAL RACE.

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Course, six miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Alert, J. W. Allen	6:20:47	5:33:47
Flosshilde, W. D. Hennen	6:16:45	5:31:45

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:35.

Jolly Roger, T. R. Bleecker	6:21:30	5:56:30
Nathalie, G. Stewart	6:10:30	5:44:30
Mystery, Johnson De Forest	6:18:30	5:52:30
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	Did not finish.	
Scamp, H. L. Maxwell	Did not finish.	

SEAWANHAKA 15-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:35.

	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Bairn, W. D. Matheson	6:40:32	6:05:32
Robin, W. A. W. Stewart	6:36:35	6:01:35
Cayenne, C. S. Hoyt	6:40:18	6:05:18
Imp, F. L. Landon	6:37:30	6:04:30
Wee Weem, I. L. Colbert		

The winners were the Flosshilde, the Nathalie, and the Cayenne.

Young Corbett Knocks Out Murphy.

BOSTON, June 25.—Young Corbett of Denver, Col., knocked out Hughey Murphy of New York in six rounds at catch weights at the Tammany Athletic Club in this city to-night. The contest was witnessed by upward of 3,500 people.

Corbett nearly finished his man in the first round, flooring him twice in quick succession. Murphy's pluck prevented a knockout, for he crawled to his feet each time, much to the delight of the audience.

The Denver boy's inside fighting was superb, and he slashed with both hands with telling effect. In the fourth round only did Murphy outpoint Corbett, and then he made things look a little doubtful. Jack Smith of Boston was referee.

BRIBERY IN RHODE ISLAND.

Gov. Garvin Accuses an Inferior Judge of Using $700.

In an article entitled "The Evils of Bribery," written by Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, appearing in The Christian Endeavor World, the Governor makes the following statement:

"A few years ago one of the Judges of an inferior court in Rhode Island, who was serving in the Legislature, became unpopular in his town, which, by the way, was notoriously corrupt. However, by manipulating the caucus he succeeded against the will of a majority of his own party in the town in securing the nomination. The other political parties in the town, together with the dissatisfied wing of his own party, united forces in support of an opposition candidate, and felt confident of success at the polls. On election day, however, the Judge having obtained a sufficient corruption fund (said to have been $700) actually paid it out personally, a few dollars to nearly every elector who voted for him. This occurred in his own judicial district, and if a charge of bribery had been brought in that town he would have been the Judge before whom the charge would have first been tried.

"It is needless to say that this judicial elector proved on all occasions to be the servile tool of the political boss who supplied the funds, without which his defeat was assured. He constantly advocated and voted for special legislation of the most unpopular and objectionable character, but desired by the clients of the boss, no doubt the self-same respectable citizens who contributed the money which bought the election.

"As the effect of bribery on individuals is wholly bad and without one redeeming feature, so the effect upon the State itself is equally destructive."

THE PENNELL INSURANCE.

Some Has Been Paid and Demands Will Be Made for the Rest.

E. D. Swift, the Buffalo manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, said:

"Our company has already paid over to the Pennell estate policies aggregating $35,000. This was done directly after his death. There is still remaining unpaid a policy for $45,000 which was issued in August last, and which contains a suicide clause. No claim for the payment of this policy has been made and no proof of death has been submitted. In fact our company is awaiting the result of the litigation of the accident insurance companies, which is expected to establish the question of accidental death or suicide before paying this policy."

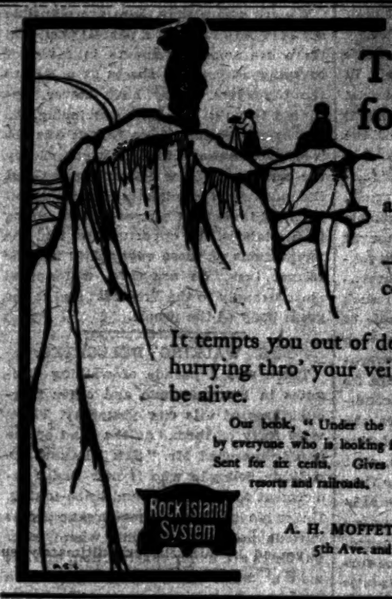
When Thomas Penney, attorney for J. Fred Pennell, administrator of the estate of Arthur R. Pennell, was interviewed regarding Manager Swift's statement, he had some things of interest to say, among the most pointed of which was the following:

"If any one thinks for a moment that the claim against the accident insurance companies or the Equitable Life Assurance Company for the amount due to the Pennell estate will not be pressed he is very much mistaken. There is due from the accident insurance companies from $40,000 to $45,000, as I recall the amount. The administrator of the estate, Mr. Fred Pennell, will undoubtedly take steps to collect this money as soon as he has adjusted some other matters which have demanded his attention, and he will do whatever is necessary to be done. But so far nothing, to my knowledge, has been done with reference to the matter."

Mr. Penney also explained that, instead of the law requiring that suit against the company of insurance must be brought within three months after proofs of death have been filed, the policies generally provide that suit cannot be brought prior to three months after proofs of death have been filed, which is quite a different thing.—Buffalo News.

Stations for Carrier Pigeons.

A result of experiments with carrier pigeons, made of late by the German naval authorities, is that permanent stations for the birds are to be established at Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven in the North Sea, and Friedrichsort in the Baltic. Sixty-odd carrier pigeon clubs have placed their birds at the service of the German Admiralty. The trials made prove that birds can fly home over sea a distance of 300 kilometers. To insure the delivery of a dispatch for distances of 80 kilometers from land, two birds will carry the same message, and for greater distances up to 300 kilometers from three to five birds will be released, each bearing a copy of the same message. A minimum speed of 1 kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile) a minute is reckoned upon. The general practice of sending the message in a quill attached to a tail feather will be abandoned. Instead, it will be written on thin vegetable paper slipped into an india rubber case, and secured to the bird's foot by means of an india rubber ring. As the birds arrive at their homes on land the messages will be forwarded to the proper quarter. At the pigeon stations on the North Sea Coast are wireless telegraphs that will retransmit the message to the head office. In future every warship, excepting torpedo boats, will be required to carry pigeons to be released at varying distances from the land stations.—London Globe.



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BRYANISM REJECTED.

The Iowa Democratic Convention, by a vote of 464 to 353, adopted a platform which did not reaffirm the Bryan platforms of the last two National Conventions of the party. This was not an oversight. The Committee on Resolutions was made up of seven gold Democrats and four of the Bryan variety. A minority report expressly reaaffirming the Bryan National platforms was rejected by the convention. Last year the differences between the two wings of the party were compromised. This year Mr. BRYAN and his principles are firmly, definitely, decisively repudiated. It is of good augury for the Democratic Party that in the great State of Iowa, a State that, like others which border upon it, has been subject to waves of financial delusion, a nominating convention should declare that the Bryan chapter of the party's history is closed.

The platform contains demands and affirmations of principle that are crude, unacceptable, and show unmistakable signs of not having been clearly thought out. It is plain that when the convention called upon the National Government "without delay to adopt such measures as shall give to the people of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico their inalienable right to self-government" it could not have had before its eyes the picture of the frightful conditions that would be established in the Philippines by the carrying out of this reckless policy. It is evident, too, that the authors of the platform hold no firm and enlightened opinions upon the subject of currency law amendment. But the demand for the removal of tariff protection from trust-made goods, and the further demand that "all tariff schedules be adjusted with a view to tariff for revenue only," were drawn up with a better understanding. This is solid ground. These are Democratic issues.

RELIGION AND ROWS IN FRANCE.

It is not easy for a foreign student of the affairs of France to understand clearly the relation of the feeling relating to religion to the deportment of the representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. In the debate now going on in the Chamber much heat has been developed over the proposition of the Government to forbid "secularized" members of the illegal congregations teaching in the commune where they had before been teaching for the period of three years. From this distance that looks like a rather silly matter to engage the attention of a National Legislature. But it evidently not only engaged the attention but aroused the most angry passions of the Deputies. While one of the majority was speaking, the minority banged the desks, stamped, shouted, and even went so far as to throw paper balls at him, an offense against his dignity which every American schoolboy will appreciate. Finally the orator gave up his attempt to make himself heard, and a member of the Opposition ascended the tribune, only to be met with the same treatment from the majority, until finally the closure was ordered and the Government bill was passed by the very large vote of 320 to 66.

One can conceive how a minority as small as this, irritated by taunts or by insulting statements—such as that the children in the schools of the congregations were taught to tell falsehoods—might get unruly and noisy and sling paper balls. But why in the name of common sense the majority should pursue the same line of conduct when it could shut the mouths of its opponents at any moment by a motion for the "previous question" is not so readily explained. It is the general observation that Frenchmen in private life do not regard religion with intense emotion, whether they be themselves religious or not. They rather avoid the discussion of it, or, if they allude to it, do so with the polite seriousness or polite levity of which they are masters. It is only in politics that the subject appears to generate heat. And there, as already noted, the temperature of the opponents of the principal church is more unreasonably and ludicrously raised than that of the devout. Undoubtedly this is in some degree due to the ill-founded opposition to the republic made by the clericals at a time when the very form of government was at issue. But it is a quarter of a century since Gambetta named clericalism as the "enemy," and the republic is more firmly established than any regime since the Revolution. Why the Republicans cannot rest on that fact firmly and decently.

"POSTAL PROGRESS."

Our readers were informed by a letter from its Secretary in THE TIMES of last Sunday that a "Postal Progress League" had been formed in this State to co-operate with like organizations in various parts of the country. The purposes of the league were not in this letter very definitely stated, but the concluding words show fairly plainly what they are in general:

The times are ripe for action. This coming long session of Congress must be used. Within the next twelve months we must have the best and cheapest parcels service in the world, the wonderful second-class service must be freed from its annoyances, and the whole Postal Service must be lifted above the suspicion of scandal.

We confess that the implication in the last line does not appear to follow with relentless logic from the nature of the ends suggested previously. "The cheapest parcel service in the world" and a "wonderful second-class service" freed from the annoyances which, so far as we are able to make out, consist in confining second-class rates to really second-class matter, may or may not be the most desirable things in the administration of the Post Office Department, but it is conceivable that they might be attained without lifting the Postal Service any higher above the suspicion of scandal than now it is. It is true that the gentlemen engaged in the leagues referred to are some of them of excellent character and considerable influence. If they turned their attention to the reform of the pitiful system of appointments for favoritism, political and other, that seems to lie at the bottom of the evils recently exposed, they might accomplish something. But, the system remaining, we are compelled to say that a large extension of the work of the department would be likely rather to increase the chances of evil than to lessen them.

We are aware that there are plausible arguments in favor of a parcels post, and there are some arguments in favor of carrying advertising sheets at a loss to the taxpayers. They have never appeared to us in the least convincing. In any event, we should say that it was absolutely necessary to purify not merely the personnel of the Postal Service, but the methods of administration in some of its most important phases before adding to the labors, the opportunities, and the temptations of those engaged in it. The former task, we are sure, will appeal most strongly to the President and to the great body of the people.

THE WALKING DELEGATES.

There was a parade of walking delegates in Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares of this city yesterday. There were forty of them. At the head of the parade marched Mr. "SAM" PARKS, the walking delegate who is now under indictment for blackmail and bribe-taking. Under his lead the procession marched to various points in the city where large buildings are under construction, and the men at work were "called out" as a measure of retaliation against the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The spectacle of these forty walking delegates marching under the lead of Mr. "SAM" PARKS was of great interest and significance. We commend it to the attention of all sober-minded workingmen of the building trade. To stand by PARKS in his hour of adversity and exposure may be evidence of a certain chivalric sentiment. To trust him with the further exercise of the despotic powers which he is gravely charged with abusing for his personal profit must be construed as evidence of foolish overconfidence in PARKS. A suspension of judgment implies merely the withholding of condemnation until the accused is heard. But a man under a charge of bribe-taking is open to suspicion, and to treat him precisely as he was treated before his honor was impugned indicates a reckless willingness to take risks that neither wage earners nor capitalists ought to take. If the charges against PARKS are true, he has used his power to fill his own pockets, and has made the workingman a mere instrument for his personal profit.

The re-election of PARKS by his union to his old place, and his continued exercise of the power to order strikes, without, so far as we are aware, provoking a protest in any labor quarter, are signs, and not by any means the only signs, that the present acute phase of labor disturbance is approaching a culmination. A defiant spirit, arrogance in demands, and unreasonableness in method and policy are not indications of a prosperous, triumphant cause. Have the labor union leaders so soon forgotten the rapid rise and sudden fall of POWDERLY and his Knights of Labor?

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

A decision in the New York Supreme Court calls attention to a defect which should be corrected in the statute relative to the responsibility of telegraph companies. The decision is to the effect that under the transportation corporations law the person to whom a telegram is addressed has no recourse against a company engaged in the telegraph business for loss or damage resulting to him from failure to transmit or deliver a message. In his opinion Justice DAVY said:

The statute in question prescribes in plain and unambiguous language that only the person or persons sending or desiring to send the dispatch can recover the penalty. If it had been the intention of the lawmakers to authorize the party to whom the dispatch was sent to bring an action to recover the penalty, it is to be supposed that such intention would have been embodied in the act. In Indiana, where there is a similar statute, it is held that the sender of the dispatch, and not the party to whom it is sent, can recover the penalty for a violation of its provisions.

This is an unjust limitation of the responsibility of a telegraph company. It should be corrected in the statute relative to the responsibility of telegraph companies. The decision is to the effect that under the transportation corporations law the person to whom a telegram is addressed has no recourse against a company engaged in the telegraph business for loss or damage resulting to him from failure to transmit or deliver a message. In his opinion Justice DAVY said:

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This is an unjust limitation of the responsibility of a telegraph company. It might under a great variety of conditions be that the person sending a dispatch would not be injured by failure to deliver it, whereas the person addressed would suffer very serious injury. Messages transmitted by wire are very apt to have a great deal more importance for the intended recipient than for the sender. They are designed for his information, guidance, or protection. The person sending a message has the information it contains, and may or may not be especially concerned in imparting it to the person addressed.

In the cases of the thousands of telegrams sent daily from the traveling representatives of commercial houses all the injury resulting from failure to deliver falls upon the addressees. The traveling salesman has discharged his duty in sending a dispatch. If through non-delivery it does not accomplish its purpose and loss or damage results, this loss or damage does not fall upon him, but upon the house employing him. Statutes based upon the assumption that the service of a telegraph company enjoying valuable public franchises is necessarily a matter of personal contract between the company and the sender of a message, and subject to any conditions or limitations which the company may choose to print upon the backs of its blanks, should be amended at the earliest opportunity. The right to recover in damages against the company for any negligence in the discharge of its public functions as a common carrier of important messages should belong to whoever can show loss or damage in consequence of provable negligence on the part of such company.

THE STRIKE AT RICHMOND.

It must be admitted that the capital of the Southern Confederacy does not show to any disadvantage, as compared with cities which boast of being more "progressive," when the question is of maintaining law and order and keeping the peace. That was the question suddenly sprung upon the municipal authorities by a strike of the street cars. The municipal authorities have met it in a way greatly to their credit. Although Richmond, in common with the rest of the South, went for BRYAN and the Chicago platform in 1896, including the "free riot plank," they have given very distinct notice that mob law is not to prevail in Richmond for the gratification of riotous strikers or under any other pretext whatever.

In fact, Richmond shines by contrast with more than one Northern municipality we might name, but have no need to, in this respect of enforcing the law and keeping the peace, without any respect to the "labor vote." The casualties that have unfortunately resulted from the enforcement of the law are such as are always likely to happen when men or boys allow curiosity about an apprehended riot to take them where they have no business. It is the riotous strikers, and not the upholders of the law, who are responsible for them. The strikers of Richmond have been emphatically notified that they can succeed in their strike only if there are not enough unemployed persons to take the jobs they have abandoned, on the terms they have rejected, and that they cannot bring lawless violence to the aid of their cause. For this showing the local authorities deserve the gratitude, not only of their constituents, but of the American public in general.

THE ADORATION OF THE BELL.

The letter of the Rev. R. C. FILLINGHAM, Vicar of Hexam, a somewhat aggressive leader of the anti-ritualist crusade in England, to Bishop POTTER, will doubtless start a discussion of considerable interest to those for whom the subject to which it relates is a matter of concern. Meanwhile, the controversy to which it is a startling contribution suggests a parable which may not be without instruction for those who ponder it.

A heathen idolater, a benighted worshipper of graven images, who in his blindness bows down to wood and stone, and thus makes himself an object of pity—and it may be of derision—to those whose more spiritual faith does not need a material symbol to focus upon, may sometimes find himself more at home in this country than we who eschew idols and contemn idolaters would naturally suppose. If, for example, he had been in the Bronx on Saturday when the old Liberty Bell on its way home from Boston passed through that borough and had witnessed the ceremonies of which it was the unconscious and unresponsive object he would have found difficulty in understanding wherein they differed essentially from the customs of his own people in doing like things before the image of Googis Baga, or Tzookuzuka, or whatever the name by which their favorite idol is called.

Some allowance should be made, of course, for differences in national customs and in modes of expressing adoration or invocation; but this done, he might have said to himself: "These people worship a strange god without either head or hands or feet, and their idol does not look as if it would repay the attention given it—but who can say? It may be potent to give the people their customary quantum of June sunshine, and to propitiate it may be very wise." With this idea in mind he would have been likely to regard the adoration of the bell as a very impressive religious function. As it approached a great multitude made ready to pay it honor. Hundreds of gayly dressed children rose to welcome it with shouts and the waving of flags. Musicians played an anthem, while the multitude sang the words thereof. Steam whistles on all sides shrieked in barbaric discord as if to drive away evil spirits of the air or rouse the idol from its slumber, and a battery of field pieces thundered the National salute. Then the high priests and patriarchs were heard proclaiming the sacred character of the object of this devout adoration; its praises were again sounded in song, all the people, young and old, adored it, and children were uplifted that they might touch it. When the ceremony was over it was withdrawn in solemn state, transferred from car to barge, and, as it moved down the river, was the recipient of such honors as sailormen are accustomed to pay to adorable things afloat. All of this would have interested our heathen very much.

If, seeing these things, he should say, so as to be overheard, "I have come to a land where the worship of idols is practiced on a scale of greater magnificence than in my own country, and yet they would have me believe that idol worship is a great sin," the enlightened citizen of this highly civilized republic, understanding his language and desirous of illuminating the darkness of his rudimentary mind, would probably make answer: "Not so, my heathen brother. What you mistook for the worship of an inanimate object—and which certainly did look very much like it—was only an expression of the abstract idea of patriotism sublimated to momentary enthusiasm by the sight of a relic of especial and exceeding historical interest." "But you bowed before it, hailed and acclaimed it with shouting, saluted it with singing and the music of instruments, shrieked at it with steam whistles, and bombarded it with smokeless powder." "True, we did those things, but what we celebrated was the idea which this object typified—love of country, and honor for the memory of those who conquered its liberties, shaped its laws, defended it, and died for it." "But why do you need a bronze casting which has neither eyes nor ears, nor any sense, which has done nothing and suffered nothing, and would as passively have served your enemies and oppressors as your friends, to be the specific and visible object of an adoration intended to celebrate the patriotism of your fathers?" The answer, if he got one, would doubtless be very much the same as he would himself give in explaining why an image, called an idol and made in Birmingham or Philadelphia, if not fashioned by some local artisan yet more rudely and inartificially, assists the people of his country in invoking or adoring what it represents. To the common people the idol may, and often does, seem the tangible embodiment of divinity, but those educated in the esoteric mysteries of heathendom know very well that the idol is only a symbol. If, after reflection, he should venture to ask how large a proportion of the Bronx multitude which adored the bell, shouted to it, waved flags at it, sang to it, and did other things of like nature thought of anything except the bell itself while it was in sight, the enlightened citizen might find it expedient to change the subject.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wilmington and Belgrade having been reduced by their respective inhabitants to about the same moral level by the commission and toleration of an abominable crime, it will be interesting to watch in Delaware the similarity of the results that come in Servia from a similar cause. Already the people of Wilmington are discovering that they cannot defy and flout the law for one purpose, however good or excusable that purpose, in a moment of angry excitement, may have seemed to be, and then quietly return to their former respect for, and obedience to, that same law. The mob that burned the negro learned too well both its own power and the weakness of the county and municipal authorities not to prevent the infliction of punishment on the burners or any of them, and a single arrest has been sufficient to call together for self-defense the same reckless element that before assembled for offensive action. In other words, the present state of Wilmington is one of anarchy as complete as the safety of its rioters, judged by themselves, seems to require, and its officials, realizing that they must be as consistent in their neglect of duty as the lynchers are in their determination to ignore courts and statutes, yield up their one prisoner at the first demand! This is that widespread demoralization which we mentioned yesterday as the only important consequence of the manner in which the Animal WHITE was treated, and the extent of this importance Wilmington will not be long in discovering. The Evening Journal of that city defies intimations it has received as to the danger of criticising the mob's work, and not only says that "the whole community is under a cloud of reproach," but that "this thing will follow us for a hundred years; it will be a blot on our fair name that we cannot wipe out." Another passage in The Evening Journal's admirable article on the affair reads: "The resistance on the part of the guards and the police was ineffectual. It lacked determination. There is little doubt that the Warden, with his supporters, could have prevented an entrance. They were behind iron bars and brick walls, and were armed. Before them was an open space in which any assault must take place. They could have swept it with their guns and revolvers." They could and they didn't—a fact which is poorly excused by the other facts that they had friends in the crowd and might have been blown up with dynamite.

—Being interested in both moose and unfamiliar words, we have two reasons for liking a story told by The Daily Telegraph of St. John, N. B. While the recent forest fires in that part of the country were at their height, one of the big animals sought safety in the streets of the city, through several of which he ran, the object of much attention, until he finally came to the water front and leaped overboard. "Small boats by the dozen put out, and one of them caught up to the moose when it was just off Long Wharf. The men cast a line around the animal's head and managed to row the captive into the slip. It was here the real fight commenced. The moose resented every effort to bring it to land. It struggled in one direction after another, and it kicked. It was brought under control only when additional lines were attached to it, and each hauled by scores of men and boys. Once on the land the moose resorted to front and rear kicking; every method, honorable or unscrupulous, was employed in its attempt to break away, but eventually it was thrown and securely tied." The swift—too swift—conclusion of this tale then brings in the word that puzzles us and on which no convenient dictionary throws any light: "The moose was placed on a sloven and hauled to one of the sheds on Smythe Street, where it spent the night." Now what, pray, is a "sloven," and why is it called by that name? As for ourselves, we can only guess that it is a "drag" or "stone-boat," of the kind that is, or used to be, common in New England, but for that rude vehicle "sloven" is an inexplicable appellation—inexplicable by us, that is.

—A very characteristic Kipling letter has been brought into print—whether for the first time or not we do not know, and it doesn't much matter—by the death of Major Pond, the manager of celebrities. It seems that in 1895, while Mr. KIPLING was living in Vermont, the Major tried to get him to make a lecture tour of the country, offering compensation well proportioned to the author's celebrity, then at its height. Mr. KIPLING evidently considered the proposition with some care, but only to reject it. "There is such a thing," he wrote, "as paying one hundred and twenty-five cents for a dollar, and, though I suppose there is money in the lecturing business, it seems to me that the bother, the fuss, the being at everybody's beck and call, the night journeys, and so on, make it very dear. I've seen a few men who've lived through the fight, but they did not look happy. I might do it as soon as I had two mortgages on my house, a lien on the horses, and a bill of sale on the furniture, and writer's cramp in both hands; but at present I'm busy and contented to go on with the regular writing business. You forget that I have already wandered over most of the States, and there isn't enough money in sight to hire me to face again some of the hotels and some of the railway systems that I have met with. America is a great country, but she is not made for lecturing in." It is a little dispiriting that so big a man as Mr. KIPLING should even have thought of wasting his precious time in lecturing for the sake of the money there would have been in it for him. Of course, bigger men than he—two or three—have done it, but they presented a rather unedifying spectacle while so engaged, and could not really have enjoyed the dollars they received for what, after all, was hard to distinguish from the gratification of a somewhat vulgar curiosity. The eminent author makes no mistake who leaves to others the task of reading and discussing his own works.

—M. SANTOS-DUMONT could hardly have given more convincing evidence of his confidence in his flying machine than he did this week by taking some children to ride in it. The responsibility he thus assumed was very great, and any accident to his little passengers would have had most serious consequences to him in case of his own escape. He took the chance, however, as he has taken so many other chances, and as usual fortune favored him. That the young Brazilian is going to get killed some day by a fall from or with one of his machines is probably still the common expectation, but it begins to look as if he is less reckless and more courageous than has been supposed, and his judgment as to the value of his achievements is no longer lightly to be dismissed.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

ONE VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that we let the approaching Fourth of July go by in silence.

What is there to celebrate? Not the Declaration of Independence, unless we rejoice over what we have neglected to preserve, for that document is no longer an authority. A Western Congressman voiced the ruling imperialist sentiment when he called it "school-boy oratory," and The New York Tribune, an imperialist organ, said: "It is time to teach the American people the absurdity of the statement that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In the Philippines the Declaration of Independence is considered an incendiary document, and it is a crime to read it in public.

If it is the birth of a republic that the celebration is for then a day of mourning would be more appropriate, for the Republic no longer exists. The Providence Journal, a leading imperialist paper, in an editorial said: "There is not a State in the Union which is not now ruled by an oligarchy." This is true. If any exception can be made to the statement it is that Rhode Island is not ruled by a few, but by one man—Senator Aldrich. The Administration party gave clinching proof that this country is no longer a Republic when, in 1900, the Congressional Committee on Revising the Federal Statutes changed the name of the Nation from the plural to the singular; writing, "the United States is," instead of "the United States are."

Some may cling to the ballot, but that, at the best, merely ratifies public opinion, and now it has become little else than the demagogue's breadwinner. The New York Tribune, in speaking of the ends of good government, said that if those ends are reached, "it mattters little whether the ballot has much or little to do with the process." If citizens are base, servile, or cowardly their ballots will be the same. A bad man votes right only from selfish policy, and he fails in a crisis when his help is most needed. Besides, the elimination of the negro vote in the South is a plain declaration that if the ballots of any class become too numerous for the oligarchy they will be counted out.

In the editorial I have quoted from The Providence Journal this advice is given—"accept the situation." I know of but three courses open to us: A moral and spiritual reformation, by which every man shall be incline his life according to the golden rule and abide by it; to "accept the situation" quietly and make the best of it, or take up arms and fight for the re-establishment of the Republic. The first is by far the best. If that could be accomplished it would not matter what form of government we had. But this is too good to hope for. As for fighting, we have heard many, in the last few years, laud the Revolutionary fathers to the skies for resisting a tyranny that their admirers declared was less than what we now suffer under, but not one have I found willing to imitate the fathers by taking up arms. Some may suggest a peaceable agitation, but that is useless, for words have lost their power, either spoken or printed. The country is flooded with publications, but not a pulse is stirred, and as The Journal says, there is no genuine interest in any influential class in any genuine reform.

The Journal's advice may be a bitter pill for some of us, but it is all in vain to squirm and grumble. There remains no other way than to "accept the situation"—or fight.

JAMES W. PITCH.

Uncasville, Conn., June 23, 1903.

EXPECTS ANOTHER FLOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appeared in THE TIMES under the heading "Advance of the Atlantic," by Mr. Daniel S. Martin, commenting upon a previous article, in which he says that the Atlantic Coast is sinking. This I do not believe can possibly be going on. The steady encroachment of the sea is not confined to this Atlantic Coast alone, and is more perceptible on the coast of France, which is traced to a great law in nature. The great seas are filling up. Every time it rains millions of tons of earth are being displaced, and the great common carrier, water, is dumping it into the seas, and the laws of gravitation are the displacing conditions. Take a bowl of water and pour sand into it and you will displace the water, and have a bowl of sand. These are the conditions that are slowly but surely going on all over the earth, so that it is only a question of time when the mountains will be washed to the seas and the seas displaced in other channels. New continents are being formed in the great seas.

The Sandwich Islands are one great illustration that thousands of acres are being added to the islands every ten years by volcanic action while other continents are being formed by the accumulation of gases in the earth and giving vent to such accumulation. Nearly every week we get reports from ships Captains of great disturbances at sea, under the head of "tidal waves." That the compression of gases under the seas would be greater than under the land surface is readily understood. The great natural conditions slowly going on will not only destroy Boston and the State of Massachusetts, but will treat New York and every other portion of ground higher than the seas in the same way. The laws of gravitation are the same all over the earth. Everything in nature blooms and goes back to rest.

The inhabited portion of the earth will be no exception, and when the laws of gravitation have washed the mountains to the sea, excessive evaporation and condensation will produce another flood.

Dr. G. E. COTTRELL.

Tottenville, S. I., June 22, 1903.

SEATS ON THE NEW VIADUCT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fate that has so suddenly overtaken all the Obrenovitches and the lurking uneasiness which must dog the footsteps of old Karageorgevitch, long even before he has had a chance to shake hands with each and every one of the big bunch of "vice" and "vitches" composing the Skupshtina, there be more reason now than ever why one should pause long and earnestly before recommending the use either of knives or revolvers in deciding matters of civic or political delinquency.

But when in the midst of civilization one comes upon something belonging to the Stone Age, and finds that the Commissioner of Highways is dumb, and the head of the Department of Parks is dumb, and the reform Mayor himself is dumb, in what other manner, save by the Servian method, may one hope to have the nuisance abated?

People who read THE TIMES have feeling, for the most part, and appreciate what is nice to look upon. How many among them, I wonder, would approve of the arrangement of benches as seen along the Riverside Drive? Take, in particular, the portion where the walled battlement ends at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, along to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where the viaduct begins, giving a glorious and unobstructed view of the Hudson and its picturesque shore beyond.

Here the seats face the driveway and one's back is to the river! Of course, there is the song you Grant's Monument, or, as it is more gloomily dubbed, the Tomb, a block of granite and something scribbled in Chinese, in memory of old Li-Hung-Chang, and a restaurant from which issues not the sounds of music and laughter, but the sounds of sizzling sirloins. All very fine in this city of "la vie intense," as a recent French writer said, but rather tiresome, don't you know, compared to the beautiful prospect one is compelled to turn one's back upon.

He must have been a genius—and, I would almost venture to think, a gold Democrat to boot—a man who loves money only, or caters to those who love money only, who planned it all. Men from other countries who have passed by that way have paused and wondered. As, however, we have nothing to learn from "effete Europe" such criticism is the height of bad taste; one might even describe it on a pinch as the height of impudence.

People had come to endure it, though hoping that there would be at least no extension of the system; certainly not under an administration that aims or claims to aim, at doing the square thing by all the people. But what happens? Why, the genius responsible for it all must be alive still; for he has gone and extended the system! I was wondering that no benches were on the new viaduct, which has been finished a long time, and had begun to trace in my mind the difference between Fusion and Tammany, when, lo! the benches came.

A few evenings ago, under cover of darkness—it must have been under cover of darkness, for who'd dare do it in broad daylight?—men moved about furtively with wagons and busied themselves distributing a number of benches, painted green. Where, do you suppose? On the east sidewalk, overlooking the Hudson, dotted with river craft dashing up and down, hither and thither; the sidewalk they were going to have, and have not, and other things are all on the calendar, but they will never be reached by this administration. Will you kindly advise this upper crusted government to blow less and do more, or else keep quiet altogether? It's annoying and disturbed in this way. THEODORUS VAN WYCK.

New York, June 22, 1903.

William C. Whitney for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have voted twice for William J. Bryan for the Presidency and he was defeated both times. I have voted three times for Grover Cleveland for the same office and twice he was elected and once he was defeated. In my opinion neither Cleveland nor Bryan will receive the nomination at the Democratic Convention in 1904 and be elected. That feathered Democrat, who fought so valiantly for the nomination and election of Bird S. Coler for Governor of New York last Fall is "shelved." Nothing is heard from Wolfert's Roost, therefore it is conclusive evidence that David B. Hill will not be a candidate.

There is one man in this Nation who stands head and shoulders above any. That man is William C. Whitney. He, more than any other man, made Grover Cleveland's Administration brilliant. We had a poor navy before he took the office of Secretary of the Navy. To him more credit is to be given for that navy. Had it not been for that navy we never could have been successful in the war with Spain. And to-day we want a strong navy, and if Mr. Whitney could be nominated and elected we would have a strong navy. Other countries are getting ready to fight. The next war with this country will be on the high seas.

The Democratic Party is now "at sea," looking for a candidate. Mr. Whitney's name is a synonym of strength and if the party will stop bickering and nominate him victory is assured. H.

Somerville, N. J., June 20, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Fluent.

"Bixby's wife can converse in five languages."

"Yes; and can't keep still in any one of them."—Judge.

Done in Oil.

Miss DeAuber (an amateur artist)—Have you ever been done in oil, Mr. Marks?

Mr. Marks—Well, I guess yes.

Miss DeAuber—And who was the artist?

Mr. Marks—Artist nothing! It was a promoter that did me.—Chicago News.

Danger of Reversal.

"Don't you think you're working too hard?"

"Well, there's a lot of unfinished work before me, and I've got to cover the ground in a very short time.

"Better slow down a bit or the ground will cover you in a very short time."—Philadelphia Press.

His Mistake.

Gushington—I wonder what's the matter with Starr, the tragedian; he never notices me any more.

Critick—Didn't I hear you tell him his style was very much like Booth's?

Gushington—Yes, but surely—

Critick—That's where you made your mistake. You should have said Booth's style was like his.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ON THE MILL BRIDGE.

Mary Clarke Huntington in Youth's Companion.

All dusty white the narrow road that winds
adown the hill,
And yonder 'neath the chestnut-trees yet
stands the gray old mill.

Its seamed walls, gaping in the sun, its
mossed roof are as yore,
And, powdered with unmeasured toll, the
miller in the door

Leans, as he leant in other days—half-
noting what he sees,
His trousers ragged at the hem and baggy
at the knees.

Here is the bridge across the stream where
I was wont to sit,
And now, as then, o'er water-grass the
"darning-needles" flit—

Awatch to stitch the lips of lads and lassies
who shall dare
To tell a tale that is not true or sleep with-
out a prayer.

Tall spikes of vivid cardinal still grow
along the brook,
And studying the selfsame song in some
leaf-cloistered nook,

A hermit-thrush croons on and on, until
the fretting pain
Of sad to-days has slipped away, and left
me child again;

A child who, laughing, leans to watch a
length of floating twine,
And feels with happy leap of pulse a tentie
upon the line!

O world, that breaks us on the wheel of
wants unsatisfied,
That teaches us the raise and true, humility
and pride,

Accept—leave us not a tenth of joy like
that which stirs my soul
When, on the grey-hued pillars on dusk
[illegible]

[illegible] sweet. Even although we cannot wreak vengeance on those who examine us, yet there is a sense of satisfaction in making others pass through the suffering we have endured. Just think of the well-nigh fiendish delight with which the examiner beholds great hordes of suffering, nervous strung humanity, trembling with fear and anxiety. For what? For that over which he alone has control.

What can be more satisfying to the examiner than to be able by a mere word, a nod, a wink, to compel a class of students to do this or that, according to his whim or hobby? And then when it comes to the marking of the paper—why, consider for a moment the destinies he controls! What is the power of a Czar in comparison? And who does not love power?

Perhaps the "anxious parent" and the "overworked student" will entertain a different opinion concerning examinations after looking upon the question from this point of view. LOUIS HERBERT.

New York, June 22, 1903.

An Opinion on Fusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 14 you say that all organizations that supported Fusion at the election of 1901 will support the Fusion candidate at the next election. You ask: "Why should they not support Fusion?" I will endeavor to answer:

1. Leaders cannot influence my vote, as I am perfectly sane, leaning to Republican organization.

2. The issue in 1901 was the proposal to oust Tammany Hall from power. Tammany is as much represented in public departments as in former years.

3. Tammany Hall, if its candidates are elected, will be responsible to the voter for its administration in 1905.

4. Eighty-six per cent. went for the Fusion candidate in 1901 from Republican organizations, and the result was that the 86 per cent. Republican voters became the tail of R. Fulton Cutting and Herman Ridder's kite, with J. Cantor, the Borough President, holding the old string.

Now, what has been the upshot of the whole? A house divided against itself, and vice ever associated with knowledge and virtue, is implicated on every step we have trodden under Fusion administration. WILLIAM BERK.

New York, June 21, 1903.

Would Gild Capitol Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen in the papers that the Crawford statue on the dome of the Capitol is being "cleaned."

Why do the powers that rule not have that noble statue gilded? As it is it is a black, ugly thing that tends to squat the beautiful dome of the Capitol. Gild the statue and the white dome will seem to soar up, up into the ethereal blue of heaven.

It is strange to me that it has not been done ere this.

Will you kindly give place in your columns to a reader who took the first number of THE NEW YORK TIMES? ARTIST.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1903.

Skyscraper at the Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What's this we hear, that there is to be an office building twenty-five stories high near the bridge approach, and that the Controller is in favor of it? I presume Mr. Grout will have his office on the top floor, so as to be as near the political heaven as possible. This is another reform air castle, and we have had a whole lot of them since reform came in. This administration has done a whole lot of talking about what they are going to do, but I don't see them doing much except to get beaten in lawsuits. The streets they were going to widen, the parks they were going to have, and have not, and other things are all on the calendar, but they will never be reached by this administration. Will you kindly advise this upper crusted government to blow less and do more, or else keep quiet altogether? It's annoying and disturbed in this way. THEODORUS VAN WYCK.

New York, June 22, 1903.

ONE WAY TO PLANT TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The numerous recent references in THE TIMES and other papers to forestry indicate an increasing interest in the subject which is in itself gratifying, for undoubtedly the question of restoring and preserving forest areas is one well worthy the attention of our lawmakers.

Referring to the letter of James C. Bates in your issue of the 19th inst., may I be allowed to suggest a better way than that of transplanting saplings "four or five inches in diameter of trunk," which scarcely seems practicable. The labor involved would be more than the tree is worth, not to mention the difficulty of transportation, and the small chance of success in the operation.

The subject is long past the experimental stage in Europe, and we can learn something from their experience.

It is the practice in England to raise the trees from seed in a nursery, and plant out when about two feet high. The trees are delivered on the ground in bundles of 50 or 100. Two boys do the planting. One takes a grub hoe and makes a slit in the ground at each step, the other follows with an armful of trees and sticks one in each hole, closing the hole with his foot. It is a continuous operation and the trees are planted nearly as fast as the boys can walk.

The trees are placed approximately one yard apart each way, or 5,000 to the acre.

H. HELLYER.

Tenafly, N. J., June 22, 1903.

The Reign of Francis Joseph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper I see that some Italian censured you for having referred to Francis Joseph as "the venerable and beloved ruler of Austria." His accusations of the Emperor are so palpably wrong and show so much ignorance that perhaps it would do the writer some good to know that "the thousands and thousands of patriots" were killed not during the long rule of Francis Joseph, but during the revolutionary years of 1848-9.

Since that time there has not been a more humane ruler and none more deservedly beloved than Austria's present Emperor. Such, I feel sure, will be the verdict of history, and Mr. "Italian's" ideas cannot change that. He could do some good, however, for this city, to which a certain class of his compatriots have become a veritable plague, by devising some plan to stop them from coming here.

A HUNGARIAN.

New York, June 22, 1903.

THE EXAMINER'S POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES concerning examinations is assuredly quite interesting to those who are in any way affected by examinations. There are certain phases of the question, however, which you have not considered, but which are nevertheless worthy of mention.

Right here permit me to state that I have taken examinations almost beyond calculation, that I now conduct examinations, and that I still have many to pass. Now concerning examinations from my position as examiner, I must admit that revenge is

CADETS LOSE IN BATTLE

Seventh Regiment's Camp at Peekskill Is Impregnable.

Rattle of Musketry and Clash of Sabres Echo from the Sham Fight—Gov. Odell Among the Onlookers.

PEEKSKILL, June 25.—There has been "something doing" for the Seventh Regiment to-day. An attack on camp by the artillery and cavalry squads of the West Point cadets, and subsequently more peaceful and enjoyable entertainment in camp; the visit of Gov. and Mrs. Odell and his staff, a fire drill in the afternoon, an evening parade and review at 6 o'clock, a ninety-seventh anniversary celebration of Company D, band serenade for the Governor, and an evening concert have been some of the more important events of a busy ten hours.

The cadets were in two detachments, under Col. Charles G. Treat of the United States Artillery, commandant at the Military Academy. The Seventh had been making great preparations, inside and out of camp, reconnoitering roads and taking the other requisite precautions, but the cadets had not been idle. Yesterday their reconnoitering parties came from the Point and were discovered quite near the camp, looking over roads, bridges, and other approaches. The plan was for the artillery to attack the camp on the north, and, if possible, to draw all the Seventh's forces to that point.

The artillery detachment would be sacrificed—captured if not destroyed; but meanwhile the cavalry would make a dash in on the unprotected south and capture the camp. It was beautifully planned, but did not work.

The Seventh had a screen of advance guards and outposts extending three miles from Roa Hook across the country, woods, and roads, even into Peekskill. These watchers had gone out early in the morning. Col. Appleton was in constant touch with the entire regiment, and messages were received every few minutes from details, guards, and outposts. The two battalions were under command of Majors Charles E. Lydecker and Willard C. Fisk.

The attacking party on the north were commanded by Capt. G. H. MacDonald, Tenth United States Cavalry, and Capt. Harold Hammond, Nineteenth Infantry. Capt. F. W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, commanded the mountain battery and Capt. T. R. Roberts the Gattling gun battery. The cavalry on the south was in charge of Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Capt. E. St. J. Greable of the Artillery Corps was along to make general observations.

The hills and valleys rang with the reports of the musketry and rapid-fire guns and the clashing of sabres. Finally the order to cease firing was given, and the cadets came in bearing their "dead and wounded," as did the Seventh; but the regiment outnumbered its adversaries four to one, and with its excellent defense lines could have annihilated the cadets easily. Col. Appleton and his staff were highly complimented by the regular army officers on the excellence of their work.

The cadets took dinner with the militiamen, and left for their barracks at 2:15 P. M.

Gov. Odell before he left for Newburg to-night examined the bridge built by Company B, of the Twenty-second's engineers last week, inspected the camp kitchens, and made formal calls at the headquarters of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Col. Daniel Appleton, besides witnessing the attack of the West Pointers.

TWO KELLOGGS FOR JUDGES.

Fourth District Republican Nominations—One of Them Succeeds a Third Kellogg.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 25.—The Fourth Judicial District Republican Convention, the eleven delegates of which represented as many Northern New York counties, to-day nominated Justice John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg and Justice Henry T. Kellogg of Plattsburg as its candidates for the Supreme Court bench.

Their election is assured, as the district is heavily Republican. Justice John M. Kellogg was last Fall appointed to his present position, following the resignation of Justice Leslie M. Russell, who died last Spring. Justice Henry T. Kellogg was also recently appointed by Gov. Odell to succeed his father, Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg, whose failing health forced him to retire from the bench.

WILL COME TO GRACE CHURCH.

Charles B. Ackley, Ordained in Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 25.—Charles B. Ackley, who recently completed his course at the General Theological Seminary at New York, was ordained a Deacon to-day by Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee at Zion's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ackley has accepted a call as assistant at Grace Parish, New York City, and will enter upon his work July 1.

Mt. St. Ursula Academy Commencement

The commencement exercises at Mount St. Ursula Academy, Bedford Park, took place yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Farley presided, and the principal features of the entertainment were the presentation of the drama "Margaret of Anjou" by the seniors and the operetta "The Katydids" by the little children. The honors of graduation were conferred upon Ethel Marion Frankau, who also had earned medals for etiquette and mathematics and an academic diploma from the Regents of the University of New York.

Mexican National Deal.

It is officially announced that nearly all the outstanding common stock of the National Railroad Company of Mexico has been deposited with Speyer & Co. under their circular of May 23. Some time ago the banking house announced that over 90 per cent. of the stock had been deposited, in view of the arrangement which the bankers have made for disposing of one-third of the stock to the Government of Mexico, and issuing second preferred stock for the remaining two-thirds, together with a cash payment of $3.33 per share.

The Clevelands Go to Buzzard's Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 25.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, and their four children left Princeton this afternoon for Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, where they will spend the Summer at their cottage. The ex-President was in excellent health, and appeared to be in a most cheerful spirit, despite the inclemency of the weather. He will spend the Summer in rowing, fishing, and boating. The family intends to return to Princeton about October.

William Ziegler Buys Hay Island.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 25.—William Ziegler has come into possession of Hay Island and about six acres of upland of the Collender estate, adjoining his already large holding at Collender's Point. His house on the north shore will be built of stone and will cost about $200,000.

Maps for New Brunswick Schools

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—The Board of Education, which has been in deadlock for a month over the election of a City Superintendent of Schools, broke the tie last night and re-elected the present incumbent, Prof. W. Clinton Armstrong.

James Speyer Going Abroad

James Speyer of Speyer & Co. will sail for Europe on the Celtic to-morrow.

RIVAL CELEBRATIONS MAY MAR PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Oyster Bay's Board of Trade and ex-Assemblyman Townsend at Odds Over the Welcome.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 25.—Apprehension is felt here lest President Roosevelt's home coming next Saturday be marred by attempts of the local Board of Trade on one hand and ex-Assemblyman Maurice E. Townsend and his followers on the other, to outdo each other in honoring the Chief Magistrate.

First evidences of the trouble appeared about five weeks ago, when the plan to have a joint celebration of the President's return and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town was abandoned because of a notification from Secretary Loeb that Mr. Roosevelt would not be able to arrive as early as June 23 which was the day selected. Everybody in Oyster Bay, it was known, would be on hand to greet the President, but Mr. Townsend was much dissatisfied with the abandonment of the anniversary celebration.

So it came about that while the Board of Trade completed its arrangements in honor of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Townsend and his friends went ahead to formulate plans of their own. Mr. Townsend now has placarded the town with great posters announcing a celebration of the anniversary in Audrey Park at noon on Saturday, the day of the President's arrival. He also circulated a paper asking all residents to pledge themselves to be present to greet the President. The Townsend adherents have arranged for a band, and it is feared that it may play at the same time with the band engaged by the Board of Trade.

A gun is to be unveiled on that day, and the Townsend folk insisted that they should perform the ceremony, but discussion on that point was set at rest when the President himself agreed to officiate.

President Roosevelt is a member of the Board of Trade, which numbers about 100. This fact leads many to believe that the body should have exclusive charge of the reception. The signatures of many of the members appear on Mr. Townsend's pledge, those who put them there being enthusiastic in wishing to show every honor to the President, but not realizing that they were indorsing the plan of a party hostile to their own arrangements.

The excitement seems to be subsiding somewhat to-day, and there are indications that the undercurrent of unkind feeling will have so far subsided before the week is out that the President will be unable to detect any trace of it on the surface.

Interest in the homecoming was heightened to-day by the receipt by President Cheney of the Board of Education of a box of roses from the White House conservatories, with the cards of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. These flowers were presented to the graduates of the high school at their graduation exercises held this evening.

THEATRE IN WALDORF-ASTORIA.

"The Earl of Pawtucket" May Continue Its Summer Run in the Hotel Ballroom.

It is extremely probable that within a few weeks a new theatre will be established in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The idea was first suggested as a joke in a conversation between Kirke La Shelle and the manager of the hotel some time ago. In answer to Mr. La Shelle's plaint that he didn't know where he could produce a play in the Summer, it was remarked jokingly that he might stage "The Earl of Pawtucket" in the ballroom. This conversation had been forgotten by the manager when the proprietor of the hotel sent for Mr. La Shelle not long ago and proposed the novel idea.

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MAUDE ADAMS HOME AGAIN.

With Miss Davis of Philadelphia She Had Been Touring the East.

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Miss Adams appeared to be in good health, and said that she had gained fifteen pounds while away. Most of her time was spent in Egypt and Jerusalem. Accompanying Miss Adams was Miss Davis, a daughter of L. C. Davis of Philadelphia. Miss Davis toured Egypt with Miss Adams, and with her journeyed into the Sahara Desert. They also spent considerable time in Cairo and Constantinople.

Concerning her plans for the coming season, Miss Adams said they were not settled. She will appear in a new play, and will follow John Drew at the Empire Theatre. The name of the play was not disclosed. The actress will go to her home in the Catskills for the rest of the Summer.

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PARENTS FRANTIC OVER DELAY

Police Reserves Out to Quiet Crowd Awaiting Belated Return of Children's Excursion.

Driven almost frantic with fear and anxiety, a crowd of over 200 parents blocked the open space before the Staten Island Ferry last night for over two hours waiting for the return of their children who had gone to New Dorp for an all-day excursion under the auspices of St. Peter's School, on Washington Street. The party was to have returned by 9 o'clock, but at 10 those who had gone to the ferry slip to meet the returning party became alarmed. This anxiety was increased when a rumor of accident reached the city. By 11 o'clock the crowd at the Battery had become so large that extra policemen were sent out to maintain order. Women were rushing about weeping and wailing, and the scene was one of the greatest confusion.

It was not until 11:45 o'clock that the belated party arrived, and then there was a rush for the boat that tested the ferry gates to the limit of their strength. Mothers clasped their children in their arms as if they had returned from some grave peril, and it was some time before the police could learn the reason of the delay.

Finally one of the conductors of the party said that a train had been missed and that the party had been forced to return across Staten Island on the trolleys. When questioned in regard to the accident which was rumored to have occurred, the conductor replied that it was nothing more serious than a bruised nose. "Hoppy" Condon of 165 Hudson Street was struck in the face by a baseball.

Morristown Bank Dividend.

The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1.

CRUSADE ON AUTOMOBILES

Police Active and Arrest Mrs. Blair for Not Having a Tag.

Spencer Trask Gives a $1,000,000 Bond for His Driver—Philip T. Dodge's Chauffeur Locked Up.

The police displayed unusual activity yesterday in their search for automobilists accused of law breaking, and one of the prisoners was Mrs. Helen Blair, twenty-three years old, of 301 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, who was arrested in the afternoon in Seventy-second Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. Mrs. Blair was in an electric phaeton, and Mounted Policeman McKenna of the Park Squad placed her under arrest because the machine was not provided with the proper tag for identification. The police have instructions to enforce this provision of the Bailey law and have made many arrests on the same ground.

The policeman insisted on getting into the horse after it to the West Sixty-eighth machine with Mrs. Blair and leading his Street Station.

There Sergt. Tierney told her she could leave the automobile in security, if she wished, and Mrs. Blair assented. As there was no one in the station capable of operating the machine, Sergt. Tierney asked her if she would object to driving it to the police stables. In Seventieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, Mrs. Blair consented and climbed in the machine, followed, apparently much to her surprise and confusion, by McKenna, who left his horse behind. The spectacle of a uniformed policeman sitting in an automobile with a woman driving aroused much interest. Mrs. Blair is the first woman arrested for a violation of this section of the law. She pleaded ignorance of it at the station.

Mrs. Blair's home last night it was said that the case would be contested and that a lawyer had been retained. Mrs. Blair, it was said, had recently returned from Paris, where the automobile had been obtained.

George B. Adams, a member of the Automobile Club of America, was arrested in upper Fifth Avenue earlier in the day for not displaying a State license number tag on his automobile, but he was discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street Court, for the reason that, being a dealer in automobiles, he is exempt from the obligation to register his vehicles under a special provision of the Bailey law.

Mr. Adams's discharge was a disappointment to the officials of the Automobile Club of America, who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to make a test case of this provision of the law, and whose counsel, W. W. Niles, was present to undertake the defense of Mr. Adams.

Other arrests for violation of the numbering provision were those of James Brady of 318 West Twenty-second Street, who was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in Yorkville Police Court and held in $200 bail for Special Sessions; Dr. Roland Hazen of 139 West Fifty-eighth Street, held in $200 bail, and Bernard Menkins of 522 East Eighty-fifth Street, who was not arraigned but was taken to the East Thirteenth Street Station, it being too late for court.

While the Bailey law specifically exempts dealers' stock and demonstrating vehicles from the licensing provision of the measure, it is said to be deficient in not indicating in any manner by which they may be distinguished from ordinary unlicensed automobiles, and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers has decided to take action to prevent any further interference with dealers' vehicles by the police.

It is proposed that dealers' vehicles should carry tags with the initials of the firm, and an endeavor will be made to have the police recognize these tags. Otherwise proceedings may be taken against every policeman who arrests a dealer.

Clyde Adams, chauffeur to Spencer Trask, the banker, was arrested yesterday by Bicycle Policeman Debes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Mr. Trask was in the automobile when the arrest was made. Debes says he timed the auto between Thirtieth and Thirty-second Streets on Fifth Avenue at eighteen miles an hour. Adams said it was impossible, as the machine was only geared to seven and one-half miles at the time.

Mr. Trask accompanied his chauffeur to the station house. His identity did not appear to be known to the desk Sergeant. "The bail fixed is $500," said the desk man. "Can you give bonds in that amount?" he asked of Mr. Trask.

"Oh, yes, I think so," the banker replied.

"What property can you give as security?" asked the officer.

"Well, my check is good for $5,000,000 in Wall Street, and I can offer the Bowling Green Building for security. It's worth a million."

The Sergeant gasped and Capt. O'Connor came out of his office. When he had scrutinized the banker's visiting card, he said:

"That's good enough for me."

Mr. Trask signed the bail bond, giving the Bowling Green Building as security, the value being placed at $1,000,000.

Policeman Debes made two additional arrests to-day by the receipt by President Cheney of the Board of Education of a box of roses from the White House conservatories, with the cards of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. These flowers were presented to the graduates of the high school at their graduation exercises held this evening.

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FAMOUS HOTEL TO GO.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Announcement is made to-day of a large enterprise which is to give Washington another colossal hotel of the latest modern type. The old Ebbitt, long known as the Army and Navy headquarters, is to be torn down and upon its site, including a number of adjoining properties, the largest hotel in Washington is to be erected by a company of which Caleb Willard is one of the principal stockholders. The new hotel will extend down Fourteenth as far as the Ebbitt, new goes and along F Street so as to take in one-half of the block, including the Geological Survey Building.

Mr. Willard is the owner of all the property on the south side of F Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and it has been proposed to use the whole of it as a site for the new hotel. For the present, however, the plans will include only the site indicated. An alley in the middle of the block will prevent covering the whole space unless Congress sanctions its vacation or allows the building to be constructed over it.

Mr. Willard has for half his lifetime had in mind the improvement proposed, but has been prevented from putting his plans into execution because of a feud between himself and his brother, the late Joseph Willard, who bought a small lot next to the Ebbitt on F Street and held it to block Caleb's progress in that direction. Caleb often tried to buy the lot and offered many times its supposed value in order to acquire the entire block, but Joseph would never accept any of his offers. Joseph Willard's son has sold the lot to his uncle and made the new enterprise possible. The proposed hotel will be a steel structure and will take two years to make the plans and complete it.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The old drawback, the weather, was responsible for a limited fashionable attendance at the Yale-Harvard race at New London yesterday. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. William Jaelin, Harry Payne Whitney, R. T. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Agassiz, and the Misses Leiter. There was an informal reception at the Casino, and many entertainments on shore in the cottage colony.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Benjamin, (Miss Charlotte Prime,) whose marriage in Grace Church on June 11 was one of the most important of the season's weddings, have been in town a day or so, having come from the Delaware Water Gap. They have not been West, but later in the Summer may take a trip there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are among those who will sail to-day for Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will also sail. Mr. and Mrs. Speyer intend returning in September.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell have taken the Post cottage at Bayport, L. I., for the Summer.

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Mrs. Richard T. Wilson came to town yesterday from Newport with Sir Michael and Lady Herbert. The Herberts sail for England on the Celtic.

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Major and Mrs. Charles Hall are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis at Clipston Grange, Lenox. They will return to Newport next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly have returned from Biltmore House, where they have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. The Vanderbilts will sail July 28 for Europe.

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The presence at the Kiel regatta of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the Northern Star, Mrs. Robert Goelet and party on the Nahma, and James Henry Smith and party on the Marguerita has aroused considerable interest. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet were with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. As soon as the regatta is over Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will sail for this country.

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Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, who is in Paris, soon will sail for this country. She will be at Newport later in the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., are in London. They will be at Newport later in the season.

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Mrs. Astor is in London, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, who gave a musicale in her honor last evening. Mrs. Astor will remain a fortnight longer. Miss May Van Alen will return to New York with her.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb are still in London. They will sail soon for this country.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are to arrive at Elm Court, Lenox, to-morrow for the season.

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Dr. John Bassour Huber and Mrs. Huber (Miss Harmon Brown) have returned from their bridal trip, and are at their home, 46 East Sixty-fourth Street.

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Mrs. Charles D. Sprague, accompanied by her daughter, Miss M. Edna Bergé, will sail for Europe on the Pennsylvania July 11. They will go to Paris, and after a fortnight there will make an extended trip through Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and England. They will return to New York in the latter part of September.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—Many of Newport's Summer residents were in New London to-day to see the boat races and the early evening boat brought back a considerable number of them.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kinsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson arrived to-day at Pinard Cottage No. 3 for the season. The other cottages are rented to A. Wicks and Mrs. W. B. Ogden.

Miss M. E. Woodwell is the guest of Mrs. F. W. Andrews for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt arrived to-day at their cottage near Bailey's Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are guests of Mrs. Livermore's mother, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at Rockhurst.

Mrs. E. H. Gill, with her guest, Miss Gwynne of Washington, returned to her villa on the cliffs to-day.

P. F. Collier has returned to the Coats villa, Wickham Road.

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard and family are expected in their steam yacht Rambler to-morrow for the season. Their house on Ridge Road is ready for their occupancy.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has gone to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stevens of Washington and Mrs. H. A. Platt of New York have taken apartments at the La Forge cottage for the season.

Miss Anna Sands, Robert Sergwick, Jr., Charles E. Hillhouse, and Miss Charlotte Fall are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson arrived to-day at her cottage at Ochre Point.

Mrs. W. H. Bates of New York is at the Marietta villa.

J. S. L. Wharton and family of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farris of St. Louis, Dr. J. H. Flint and family of Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. A. Earnshaw of Overbrook, Penn., have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown for the season.

Other arrivals at Jamestown are Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull of Philadelphia and J. E. Spencer and C. A. Spencer of Indianapolis.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wyckoff—Ehrich.

Miss Leah Ehrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, was married to Prof. Walter Augustus Wyckoff of Princeton University last night in Marbury Hall, 164 West Seventy-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer. The maid of honor was Miss Alma Ehrich, the bride's sister. Prof. McClure was the best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

The altar and aisle were formed of ferns and palms, and the room was adorned with bridal roses and orchids. The wedding took place at 7:30 o'clock, and after light refreshments were served dancing. The reception was held at 8:30 o'clock. About 150 guests were present.

The bridal couple will sail for Europe Saturday on the Vaterland. Prof. Wyckoff sailed for Europe several months ago on a two years' leave of absence from the university, but he returned three weeks ago for the wedding. Prof. Wyckoff is widely known as a writer on economics. Several years ago, in order to study social conditions at first hand, he became a tramp.

Bunn—Wells.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 25.—In the First Presbyterian Church to-night Miss Jean Carson Wells, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Fleming Wells, and Henry Conrad Bunn, Assistant Treasurer of Princeton University, were married by the Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Robert Lansing Zabriskie of East Orange. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Zabriskie. The best man was Robert Hewell of Trenton, N. J. The ushers were Henry G. Duffield, Treasurer of Princeton University; J. MacN. Thompson, Curator of University Buildings; Isaac Bunn of Rahway, and Fisher Howe of Princeton.

Little—Duryea.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 25.—Mrs. Geoffrey Duryea, daughter of Mrs. Clarence Eddy of 8 Wood Place, this city, and Lieut. Christian Holmes Little of the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery of Brooklyn, were married to-day at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. W. T. Stevenson of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. Owing to the recent death of the Rev. Clarence Eddy, the bride's father, the ceremony was private.

Costello—Worthington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Miss Elizabeth Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Worthington of this city, and Mr. James F. Costello of Boston, were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the Dahlgren Memorial Chapel of Georgetown University, from which institution the bridegroom was recently graduated in law. The Rev. Jerome Daugherty, President of the University, officiated.

O'Neill—Pratt.

Special to The New York Times.

BEEKING RIDGE, N. J., June 25.—Miss Lillian Pratt was married to Matthew O'Neill of New York at Willmere, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Childs, at noon today. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Reeve, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by Mrs. William Childs, her aunt, as matron of honor, while James O'Neill, the brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The Misses Mary and Ida Childs, cousins of the bride, were the flower girls, and Miss Elsie Pratt, the sister of the bride, was the only bridesmaid.

Ware—Vail.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, June 25.—Miss Mary Kline Vail of this city was married this afternoon to William Walker Ware of Toano, Va., at the home of her cousin, Mrs. C. S. Langdon of East Ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt of Asbury Park performed the ceremony. Mrs. Langdon was matron of honor and Edward Geddy of Washington, D. C., was best man. Harold Kline Wheeler was page. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Stephen M. Vail, first President of the Pennington Seminary.

Ernest—Mulligan.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 25.—Miss Grace I. Mulligan, eldest daughter of John Mulligan, formerly Supreme Recorder of the Royal Arcanum and one of the founders of the Knights of Honor, was married this afternoon at her father's home, 404 Warburton Avenue, to Dr. James Ernest of Greenwood, British Columbia. The Rev. Dr. Underhill, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Hazel and Ethel Mulligan. Joseph W. Hawkins was best man.

CHINESE DINE UP TOWN.

New York Wing of Reform Association at Delmonico's—A French Menu with Hieroglyphic Translations.

Their pigtails shorn and their dress suits of various stages and conditions, but with bosoms immaculate, twenty Chinamen, members of the New York section of the Chinese Reform Association, journeyed last night from their Mott Street headquarters to Delmonico's, there to dine under the guidance of Dr. Walker Brooks Brouner of Columbia University. He explained to an interviewer that the chief purpose of the reform organization was to aid the Emperor against the machinations of the Empress Dowager, and that to this end the Emperor had sanctioned the action of the members of the association in queue cutting. Within a month, he said, 500 queues had been sheared in and about Mott Street alone, and there had been many other evidences of the progress of the reformers.

The menu was in French, with a Chinese translation on the opposite side of the page. To the untutored eye, "Pommes de Terre Persillade Parisienne" did not look materially different from "Tourendos Filet de Boeuf à la Choron" when transposed into characters of the other language.

Dr. Brouner presided and introduced J. M. Singleton, President of the New York section, to make an address of welcome. Other speakers were Bow Chee of Australia, on the history of the Chinese Reform Association; Liang Kai Cheu of Canton, China, on "China: Its Past, Present, and Future"; Yip Tee, on the work of the association; Waung Why Gee of Japan on the Japanese idea; Chow King of Canton on the reasons for China's belief in an open door; Jasse Ford Newman, Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, Conn., and Robert W. De Forest. The guests included the following:

Commissioner Greene, Deputy Commissioner Davis, Deputy Commissioner Piper, Judge Henry McCarthy, Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Assistant District Attorney Millar, Theodore Banta of the Civil Service Commission,	Dr. J. Arthur Booth, Dr. R. T. Bang, Col. Beckum, Charles Chase, Justice F. Henry Dugro, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Dr. D. F. Linehan.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is just the thing for the Summer home, and it will save time and much poking around in the sand to find them. Big starfish, some seven or eight inches in diameter, to hazard a guess, are selling for only 25 cents each. They are decorative and they are not often to be found as large as that.

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Nowadays in the shops they keep on hand many "open" sets of china. It shows the decline in the demand for the dinner set proper and makes it possible for people to keep always on hand enough china of one kind to set the table comfortably. One of the varieties of china which comes in these open sets is Limoges of a cream white without colored decorations of any kind. The dishes are good in shape, and the color is pleasant, and they are attractive as it might not be if it was a dead white. This china would cost $32 for a dinner set.

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For the woman who does not use an old broom handle for a clothes stick in her laundry there are excellent ones to be bought for 9 cents. These are the size of a broom handle, but have four prongs at the end.

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A broiler which looks to be an excellent one is made of sheet iron, two round pieces like so many long-handled griddles, a little deeper than the ordinary, and each barred across instead of being solid. They cost 25 cents.

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Exceedingly pretty sofa cushions which are being sold up town for 50 cents are made of flowered cotton taffeta. There is now only one color left, but that is exceedingly pretty, a design of violet-colored flowers with green leaves. The under side of the pillow is white.

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All sorts of little fancy bonbon boxes for favors are to be found. One lot is nautical, having on the top many different little vessels, each tossing upon a silver sea. Others have vehicles and animals, and there is a wide variety to choose from. There are hansom cabs, automobiles, of course; carriages and carts drawn by horses and other animals, and there is even a little electric car on one box. Among the animals which stand alone the pig has a place of honor, but there are other single animals and some in pairs.

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Little watering pots filled with flowers are among the favors.

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Japanese lanterns are varied, and many of them would not know the country that gives them their name. One is in the shape of a man's head, a strongly marked, pink complexioned face under a tall red hat. Other pumpkin-shaped melons have moon-like faces.

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Barrel chairs are made nowadays by the furniture maker. One of these in the Mission furniture has a high round back and sides made of broad slats with the seat attractively upholstered in red leather. It costs $15.

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Yesterday really beautiful Japanese pictures were selling up town for 50 cents each. They were perhaps ten inches or more long or high, according to the hanging, and framed in simple black.

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Washable bathroom rugs, which are a little different from the regular bathroom mat, have a solid underside like a regular rug. The top is of the toweling, and they come in attractive designs. One lot has a border to each, with large fancy round figures in the centre. They range from $2.25 up, according to size.

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They are selling Indian blankets now for traveling rugs. They are bright and pretty for the purpose and serviceable. These are made by the reservation Indians and cost $6.

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The scarf is popular this year. In the fancy work departments of the shops they are selling them 2½ or 3 yards long, knitted of the light wools, the body of the scarf white or pale color, the broad borders at the two ends of combinations of colors. Delicate pinks, yellows, and lavenders, with perhaps a little green, in a pale shade, are combined in stripes with good effect.

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Here is a purse for the little Summer girl. It is small and leather-colored, with two handles at the top and a clever leaf as an ornament on the purse, each petal having a bright red lady bug on it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William O'Gorman.

William O'Gorman, fifty-six years old, a contractor and builder in the Borough of the Bronx, whose eldest son is Coroner William O'Gorman, died at his Summer home at Monroe, Orange County, on Wednesday from diabetes after a brief illness. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when seventeen years old. He obtained employment with Daniel Crimmins, father of John D. Crimmins, rising to be his Superintendent. He studied architecture, and in 1868 started in business for himself in the Yorkville district. He transferred his operations to the Bronx in 1876, where he formed a partnership with Hermann Stursburg. The firm dissolved about five years ago.

A little while before Mr. O'Gorman's death he called for three blank checks, which he filled out and said to his doctor, his druggist, and his lawyer, who at his bedside had drawn up a paper transferring all the property of the dying man to his wife. Eight children survive. Funeral services will be held in St. Jerome's Church at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

Samuel Thomson Williams.

Samuel Thomson Williams died yesterday afternoon at his home, in Townsend Avenue, Cl

BASEBALL PEACE UPSET

Pulliam Claims That Spirit of Agreement Is Violated.

Brush Says He Will Play George Davis at Polo Grounds To-day—His Reasons for This Action.

Another major league baseball war is imminent, and the peace measures which were adopted six months ago by the National League and American League representatives will, very probably, be set aside and the war renewed to be fought even more bitterly than ever before.

President Pulliam of the National League announced yesterday, that, in his opinion, the spirit, if not the letter, of the Cincinnati agreement has been violated by the action of the Detroit American League Club's management in releasing Elberfeld to the Greater New York Club, with which organization he is now playing the position of short stop. The New York National League Club claimed a prior right on this player's services, but at the Cincinnati conference he was allotted to Detroit, at the same time that Delehanty was awarded to Washington and George Davis to the Chicago American League Club.

President Brush of the New York Club asked President Pulliam to allow his organization to exercise its legal rights to the services of George Davis and to make such disposition of these services as it had been legally advised it could do. President Pulliam has written to President Johnson of the American League, saying that he had carefully considered the matter and had acquiesced to the request of Mr. Brush.

Davis has not played with any team this season, but he practiced with the New York Nationals while they were on their preparatory trip through the Southern States prior to the opening of the present season. He did not obey the ruling of the joint committees and refused to play with the Chicago American League team. Davis has been seen on and around the Polo Grounds frequently during the season, and it was currently reported that he was drawing a salary from the New York Nationals.

Last night Mr. Brush, when asked about the decision of President Pulliam, said:

President Pulliam, by his decision in the Davis matter, has proved himself to be the man of the hour. By his decision he has rendered justice to the New York Club and exhibited qualities that demonstrate his loyalty to the National League and his interest in its welfare. He has shown that treaties, agreements, and contracts are made to be respected.

"Davis is and has been legally under contract to the National League Club of New York all the season, and all we have needed was a chance to demonstrate it. I shall now give Manager McGraw permission to enter him actively as a member of the 'Giants,' and he will probably appear at shortstop in to-morrow's game, subject, of course, to the judgment of Manager McGraw."

The New York Nationals had a very successful trip through the Western circuit recently, but since they arrived home they have not lived up to the reputation which they established while away. On the other hand the National League champions of Pittsburg have been singularly successful. They are to begin a series with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, the outcome of which will have a very decided bearing on the standing of both teams in the pennant race, and it behooves the local management to play the strongest team it can against the champions. Manager McGraw undoubtedly will avail himself of the permission given him by President Brush, and Davis may be seen this afternoon playing with his old club mates on the New York team.

If Manager McGraw takes this decisive step there is no telling what the outcome may be, but one thing is certain and that is, the American League executive will not remain idle, and the war will be renewed with relentless energy.

Mr. Brush's protest to President Pulliam follows:

During my recent visit in the West I read in the public press that the Detroit Club of the American League had released Norman Elberfeld to the New York American League Club. At first I discredited the story, but on my return to the city, I found that it was true, and during the past week he has played as a member of the New York Club. This I regard as most unfair to the National League Club in this city, and as a distinct violation of the agreement executed between the committees of the National and American Leagues in Cincinnati on Jan. 10, 1903.

The situation when this agreement was executed is well known to you. The rivalry between the two Leagues had reached an acute stage. Each was bidding against the other for players and offering exorbitant prices, and promiscuous jumping of contracts and general confusion had resulted. In addition, the playing schedules of the two Leagues contained conflicting dates between the rival clubs in four of the principal baseball cities of the country. It was to remedy this very chaotic and unfortunate state of affairs that the so-called "peace agreement" was entered into.

The New York National League Club has, I think, borne far more than its fair share of this burden. It consented to the introduction of a rival team in this city (a thing that had not existed for many years,) and it also consented that three of the strongest players be allotted to other clubs. These players were Davis, Delehanty, and Elberfeld—allotted to Chicago, Washington, and Detroit American League Clubs, respectively. In return it was certainly entitled to know the exact playing strength of the rival club in New York City, and to this end the agreement set out an exact list of all of the players of which that team was to be composed.

If Elberfeld was under contract with the National Club for the year 1903, he could have been enjoined from playing elsewhere, and it is certainly most unfair and subversive of the spirit of the "peace agreement" that he should now be permitted to strengthen the rival club of this city.

Under such circumstances I feel, and I have been advised by counsel, that I am absolved from all obligation whatever to consider that the Chicago American League Club shall play Davis, and that I shall refrain from making use of his services. As you doubtless know, Davis was a member of the New York nine in 1901, under a contract containing the usual option clause for the seasons of 1902 and 1903. In September, 1901, he was given the usual notice by the New York Club that it reserved his services for the following year. Notwithstanding this, Davis signed a contract with the Chicago American League Club, and played with it during the past season. Before the end of the season of 1902 his services were again reserved by the New York Club for the season of 1903, and he subsequently signed a contract with the New York Club for the years 1903 and 1904. As you will see, Davis's contract with the New York Club is prior in point of time to that made with the Chicago Club, and I am advised by my attorneys that the contract is in all respects a valid and binding one, and that the New York Club is entitled to his services. I therefore ask that you remove the restrictions placed upon him and declare him eligible to carry out his contract with the National League club in this city.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Double-Headers Played in This City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston—Two Defeats for New York Nationals.

Patrons of baseball in this city and Brooklyn, as well as the followers of the game in Philadelphia and Boston, had their innings yesterday, as double headers were played by the National League teams in each city. At the Polo Grounds the Cincinnati team scored two victories over the local men, who failed to get a run off Hahn's delivery in the first game, and in the second they were beaten by the score of 11 to 2. St. Louis also scored a double victory at Boston and moved up from last to seventh place in the pennant race. The Brooklyns broke even with the Chicagos, each winning and losing a game, while the same state of affairs obtained at Philadelphia, where the Pittsburg champions won the first and lost the second game.

The New York Americans fought an eighteen-inning battle at Chicago, the game being called on account of darkness, with the score tied at 6 to 6. Philadelphia's American League champions won a close game in Detroit, the score being 3 to 2. Boston won a decisive victory at St. Louis, where the score was 7 to 1, but the Washingtons were shut out at Cleveland by the score of 4 to 0.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 11; New York, 2, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 7.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3, (second game.)

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games from New York—Brooklyn Wins One Game and Loses One.

New York's baseball team lost both games of the double header to the visitors from Cincinnati at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Hahn and McGinnity were the opposing pitchers in the first game, but the former held the local batters well in hand, and they only hit him for four scattered hits, while McGinnity was batted freely. The home team managed to get one man as far as third base, owing to an error by Steinfeldt, but that was the best they could do. Seymour and Donlin were the most prominent batters for the winning side, each making three hits, Dolan, Beckley, and Steinfeldt coming next with two each. Daly's work at second for Cincinnati was a great help to the visitors, and their infield has been very much strengthened since he joined the team.

In the second game Phillips was very effective in the box for Cincinnati, while the visitors found Taylor without any apparent trouble, scoring eleven runs off eighteen hits, the best batting being done by Donlin, Beckley, Steinfeldt, and Daly. Mertes distinguished himself by his brilliant work in left field, throwing out two men at the plate, as his fine base running scored both of New York's runs. The fielding of Dolan and Daly, as well as that of Bab and Bresnahan, was excellent, and their efforts were frequently applauded by the spectators who were impartial as well as generous in recognizing every fine play. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	2	3	2	0	0	V. Hall, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Bresnan, lb	0	1	7	0	1
Beckley, 1b	2	2	12	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	Babb, 2b	0	0	4	6	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	0	0	0	Gilbert, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	2	0	0	Bower, c	0	1	5	4	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	4	1	McGinity, p	0	0	1	2	0
						*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	14	27	14	2	Total	2	5	27	15	2

*Batted for Gilbert in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on base—Cincinnati, 10; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Hahn, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2, by Hahn, 1. Three-base hit—Seymour. Two-base hits—Seymour, Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Gilbert, Daly. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double play—Gilbert and Bresnahan. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Seym'r, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Kelley, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Bresn'n, 1b	0	0	16	0	1
Dolan, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Mertes, lf	2	1	4	1	0
Beckley, 1b	2	10	2	0	0	Babb, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
St'ng't, 3b	1	3	0	0	1	Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Daly, 2b	1	3	4	4	0	Gilbert, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Cor'n, ss	1	1	1	2	0	Warner, c	0	0	6	4	0
Pelts, c	1	1	4	0	1	Taylor, p	0	1	0	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	2	0	B'rman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	18	27	9	2	Total	2	5	27	14	4

*Batted for Taylor in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	0	1	—	11
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Phillips, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Phillips, 2. Three-base hit—Donlin. Two-base hits—Browne, Seymour, Dolan, Coleman. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Beckley. Stolen bases—Browne and Mertes (2). Double plays—Babb and Bresnahan, (3.) Hit by pitched ball—By Phillips, 1. Wild pitch—By Phillips. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO-BROOKLYN HONORS EVEN

Brooklyn won the first and Chicago took the second of the two baseball games played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The first was marked by free hitting on both sides, the home team making fourteen hits off Lundgren, and the visitors getting fifteen off Schmidt. Chicago, with four runs in the third inning, took the lead away from the home team and followed up with two more in the following inning. The Brooklyn batters did some very timely work in the seventh which netted them five runs and won the game.

The second contest was a pitchers' battle between Weimer and Garvin, in which the former had the call, as he was better supported in the field than Garvin was, three errors being charged to the home team, two of which figured in the run-getting. In the opening inning Sheckard, in trying to stretch a hit, was put out at third base. He disputed the umpire's decision, and was ordered off the grounds. Hugh Jennings was sent to left field in Sheckard's place, giving him his first opportunity of again playing for the Brooklyn Club. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	2	3	4	0	0	Strang, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Casey, 3b	1	2	2	1	0	Sheckard, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Dobbs, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Jones, cf	1	3	3	1	0	McCreedie, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	2	1	Doyle, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	2	0
Harley, rf	0	1	2	0	0	McCreedie, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	4	1	0	Jacklitsch, c	2	1	3	1	0
Lundgren, p	2	2	0	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	1	Schmidt, p	1	1	0	5	0
*Raub	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	7	15	24	9	2	Total	10	14	27	15	0

*Batted for Lundgren in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	—	7
Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	—	10

Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Flood, Doyle, Schmidt. Three-base hits—Chance, Jacklitsch. Stolen bases—Jones, Tinker, Dahlen, Dooin, Dobbs, Sheckard and Jacklitsch. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Evers, Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 1; off Lundgren, 3. Struck out—By Schmidt, 2; by Lundgren, 3. Time of game—Two hours and 7 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 4,000.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Strang, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Casey, 3b	2	1	2	5	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	2	1	12	1	0	Jennings, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	2	0	0	0	Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	5	0	McC'dle, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Harley, rf	0	1	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Kling, c	0	1	0	0	0	Ahearn, ss	0	0	2	0	0
Weimer, p	0	0	1	0	0	Flood, 2b	0	2	3	2	2
						Garvin, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	5	8	27	15	1	Total	1	5	27	14	3

Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Evers, Sheckard, Flood. Stolen bases—Casey, Chance, Jones, (2,) Dahlen, Flood. Double play—Casey, Evers and Chance. Sacrifice hits—Harley. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 1; off Weimer, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Weimer, 2. Struck out—By Garvin, 3; by Weimer, 4. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

ST. LOUIS WON BOTH GAMES.

BOSTON, June 25.—St. Louis took both baseball games of a double-header to-day from the home team, winning the first 1 to 0 and the second 5 to 3. The one tally in the first contest was scored on scratchy hitting. Currie pitched a two-hit game and fielded as cleverly. Piatt also was effective. In the second game Piatt's pitching stood out in contrast to his support. The local's errors resulted disastrously. A long throw by Stanley was the fielding feature. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Currie and Ryan; Piatt and Moran. Umpire—Mr. Holliday.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	5	0
Boston	0	3	1

Batteries—McFarland and O'Neil; Piatt and Moran. Umpire—Mr. Holliday.

ONE DEFEAT FOR PITTSBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Pittsburg's baseball champions had their long inning streak broken here to-day in the second game of the double-header. They won the first by the close score of 4 to 3, after playing ten innings, but succumbed to Mitchell's pitching in the later game, the score being 5 to 1 against them. The scores by innings:

																						R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	4	3	2

Batteries—Doheny and Phelps; Sparks and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

SECOND GAME.

																							R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	5	9	2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries—Mitchell and Dooin; Vail and Phelps. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	40	18	.690	Cincinnati	30	26	.500
New York	36	19	.655	Boston	30	35	.464
Chicago	37	21	.638	St. Louis	18	40	.310
Brooklyn	28	22	.528	Philadelphia	16	37	.302

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York and Chicago Play an Eighteen-inning Game and Then Finish in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Darkness put an end to an eighteen-inning baseball game between the Greater New York and local American League teams here this afternoon with the score a tie at 6 to 6. The only major league game in recent years which beats this record was a nineteen-inning struggle in which the Chicago Nationals defeated Pittsburg on June 22, 1902.

The game to-day was begun with Wolfe pitching against White, and both teams booted the ball, threw wildly, muffed, and ran bases heedlessly, while runs were plentiful. In the eighth both managers changed pitchers. The visitors tied the score in the ninth, but not another run nor another error of any kind was made afterward. Patterson held New York down to three singles in the last nine innings, and the locals got only six off Tannehill.

The Chicagos scored in the first inning, but they could get only one run out of a combination of two bases on balls, three stolen bases, a passed ball, and a single. Griffith's men were presented with two runs and the lead in the third inning, and Chicago increased its lead to two in the first half of the fourth with a run made on doubles by Magoon and McFarland. New York scored one in the fifth with a single, two passes, and a long fly, and tied the score in the sixth with a double and two singles. Chicago broke the tie with one run in the sixth as a result of two singles, a sacrifice, and an out at first. Another tally was made in the sixth and eighth, but the visitors began their rally in the ninth with one in the ninth. Two singles and a double brought home two runs and tied up the game, nor would New York have stopped there but for a nice double play by McFarland.

New York got just one man past first base during the rest of the fight, and that was in the tenth with one out. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Holmes, lf	1	2	6	0	0	Davis, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Green, rf	1	0	1	1	0	Fultz, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Callahan, 3bl	2	0	0	1	0	Williams, 2b	0	4	11	1	1
Isbell, 1b	0	4	22	0	0	Elberfeld, ss	1	2	7	4	1
Magoon, 2b	2	2	6	4	1	Conroy, 3b	0	2	4	4	1
L. Tann'hill, ss	2	0	1	2	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	4	25	2	0
M'Farland, cl	2	10	5	0	0	Seville, c	0	1	7	3	0
White, p	0	0	0	2	1	Wolfe, p	0	0	0	3	0
Patterson, p	0	0	0	0	0	J. Tann'hill, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	6	16	54	28	6	Total	6	14	54	37	5

Chicago	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	6		
New York	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	6		

Left on bases—Chicago, 14; New York, 12. Two-base hits—Callahan, Magoon, McFarland, Elberfeld, Davis, J. Tannehill, and Isbell. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Callahan, Wolfe, Keeler, (2.) and Magoon. Stolen bases—Holmes, (2.) Green, Callahan, Ganzel, Fultz, and Jones. Double plays—Magoon to Isbell; L. Tannehill to Magoon to Isbell; McFarland to L. Tannehill. Struck out—By White, 2; by Patterson, 4; by Wolfe, 2; by Tannehill, 3. Passed ball—Seville. Bases on balls—Off White, 4; off Patterson, 2; off Wolfe, 3; off Tannehill, 1. Hit with ball—Green. Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BOSTON, 7; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Boston opened here to-day with an easy victory over St. Louis, owing to some good hitting by the visitors and a number of errors by the home team. Up to the sixth inning good work by Sievers held Boston in check, but after that they scored pretty much at will. Attendance, 2,900. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	8	3
Boston	7	9	0

Batteries—Sievers, Powell and Kahoe; Winters and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; DETROIT, 2.

DETROIT, June 25.—Philadelphia defeated Detroit to-day in a sensational game lasting ten innings. There was continual wrangling between the players and umpires, which resulted in Hartsel and Mullin being put out of the game and off the field. Mullin had pitched great ball up to the time when he was ruled off. There were several startling bits of fielding, an almost impossible catch by Lush and the work of M. Cross being of the highest order. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	11	1
Philadelphia	3	10	1

Batteries—Mullin, Kitson and Buelow; Plank and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Caruthers and Massett.

CLEVELAND, 4; WASHINGTON, 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—Cleveland made it seven straight from Washington to-day. The Washingtons could do nothing with Moore and were shut out. Townsend pitched a strong game after the first inning. Drill and Ryan were injured by being hit with pitched balls at Chicago yesterday, and a change had to be made in the line-up. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	9	2
Washington	0	6	1

Batteries—Moore and Abbott; Townsend and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	34	21	.618	Chicago	27	24	.510
Philadelphia	33	22	.600	New York	22	24	.478
St. Louis	26	22	.542	Detroit	21	26	.450
Cleveland	28	24	.538	Washington	14	27	.440

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Detroit.
Washington in Cleveland.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Binghamton, 5; Syracuse, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 9; A. J. & G., 1.
At Troy—Albany, 6; Troy, 1.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	9	0
Jersey City	1	6	2

Batteries—Kissinger and Toft; McCann and Dillon. Umpire—Mr. Shannon.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	7	1
Newark	0	6	3

Batteries—Milligan and Lookey; Hesterfer and Shea. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	14	2
Providence	1	8	1

Batteries—McAleese and Fuller; Clements and Dargins. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	7	9	1
Worcester	11	16	1

Batteries—Mills and Steelman; Pappalau and McCauley. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Larned and Whitman Defeat the Wright Brothers—Women Play Well in New York Club's Tournament.

Two exciting lawn tennis matches in doubles enlivened the tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The conditions were much more favorable for good work than has been the case for the past three weeks, and the men took advantage of it. Both of the contests lasted through four sets, in which the points were keenly played. The pair of champions, William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman, showed great improvement in their racquet work over that of the previous day. They were able to get to the net without sacrificing the points with too great frequency. From that position both of the men accomplished some remarkable bits of racquet play. The cross-court shots of the pair were by far the best of their strokes. Time and again they turned the ball at an angle that made it impossible for the opposing team of Beals C. Wright and his brother, Irving C. Wright, to even make an attempt at returning the ball. The former Harvard player, Beals Wright, proved himself to be much the superior of the pair. His volleying and overhead strokes were well executed, and it was his playing in the second set that gave that portion of the match to his side. The score was 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The pair of Harvard veterans, Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware, defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the former Intercollegiate champions and Princeton team. This match also lasted four sets, and it was much closer on the points than that of the champions Larned and Whitman. In all of the games the half-volley strokes of the Princeton team were very forcible, and the Harvard men had great difficulty in taking the necessary points of the match, the score of which was 2—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2.

"Bob" Wrenn, who was to have taken part in the tournament with his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., is ill. It appears that he is likely to be laid up for any of the meetings for which he and his brother had entered during the next month.

In an exciting doubles match in the semi-final round of the mixed event of the New York Lawn Tennis Club's tournament yesterday Miss Anna M. Risch and E. H. Stern won in straight sets from Miss Wagner and David S. Sands. The champion of the Central Park Association, Miss Wagner, was in every rally and did some clever work; but the opposing team was too steady at the crucial points of the contest and won at 6—1, 6—1.

The Columbia University expert, Robert Le Roy, and J. P. Paret are now in the final round of the men's singles. They will meet to-day for the trophy. H. Torrence and Theodore Roosevelt Pell were beaten by Le Roy and Paret in the doubles after each side had practically driven the other from the place of vantage at the barrier to the base line. The summary:

Men's Scratch Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated David S. Sands, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Robert Le Roy and J. P. Paret, Columbia University and New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. Torrance and Theodore Roosevelt, Pell St. Louis and West Side Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Anna M. Risch and E. H. Stern, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Marie Wagner and David S. Sands, Central Park Tennis Association and New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Singles—Second Round—D. Peiser, plus 15, defeated L. H. Hill, scratch, 6—3, 6—3; C. Lorraine Wyeth, owe 30, defeated E. H. Stern, plus one-half 15, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Thomas C. Trask, owe 30, defeated D. Peiser, plus 15, 6—1, 6—3; J. H. Stadel, owe 15, defeated H. A. Atwood, owe one-half 15, 6—4, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—Chester F. Rice, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 8—6, defaulted.

Lawn tennis matches in the doubles proved to be the feature yesterday in the tournament on the court of the Kings County Tennis Club, Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. The club champions, Harry Mollenhauer and Samuel A. Westfall, won two contests by the excellence of their team play. They first won over J. Murphy and Arthur Brooks of the Prospect Park Tennis Club, and then engaged the pair of the West Side Club, the Hinck brothers. All of the first round of the singles was completed and part of the next. All players not appearing at 3 o'clock this afternoon will be defaulted. The summary:

Men's Scratch Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. M. Beckley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. F. Murphy, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3; Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Harry H. Avery, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; F. R. Miller, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Arthur T. Friedman, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by default. First Round—Harry Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated O. Pierce, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—A. J. Hinck and L. H. Hinck, West Side Tennis Club, defeated David S. Sands and Arthur T. Friedman, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Harry Mollenhauer and Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. F. Murphy and Arthur Brooks, Prospect Park Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1.

First Round—Frank R. Hague and Frederick W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Howard Talbot and Frederick G. Anderson, Crescent Athletic Club and Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; Harry Mollenhauer and Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated A. J. Hinck and L. H. Hinck, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6.

RACE KING WON A STAKE

O. L. Richards's Undersized Two-Year-Old Took the Zephyr Handily.

Favorites Were Beaten in Four of Six Races at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday.

Conditions for racing were unchanged at the Sheepshead Bay course yesterday, though the sun did break through the clouds at frequent intervals in the course of the afternoon, the track remaining heavy and the weather continuing damp and cool. The programme offered was of a commonplace character, but in spite of weather and the poor promise of the card the attendance was large and equaled the high average of the earlier days of the meeting. The patrons of the course who were on hand to back public form fared rather badly, however, as the post choices were beaten in four of the six events, the only successful favorites of the day being Fire Eater, at even money, in the second race, and the eccentric Blues, who with top weight started first choice in the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at one mile, being the second part of the races for the June Serial Handicaps.

The Sheepshead Bay Handicap was one of two stake events on the card, the other being the Zephyr Stakes for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs down the Futurity straight, which was won in a rather easy style by Race King, a 10 to 1 chance, who closed from back in the crowd in the last quarter

TROTTER DIES ON THE TRACK.

Mrs. Jenks Loses Baroness Belle While Racing in the Parkway Driving Club Events.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn opened its annual Spring meet yesterday of the Mohawk Valley circuit before a large gathering of harness drivers and their friends. In the second heat of the 2:30 class trot, Mrs. W. H. Jenks had two entries, but only started one, that being Baroness Belle, who dropped dead on the track as the horses were coming into the stretch.

Snyder was the driver of Baroness Belle, and had finished fourth in the first heat. Many of the local harness drivers declared that the horse was choked to death, but that was no fault of the driver. An accident of this kind has not happened on a trotting track in some years.

It took six heats to decide a winner and H. S. Schultz, with Florence Lowe, was awarded the prize. In the sixth heat the Judges ordered the three heat winners out for the final. They were Chas. Weeland's Lorna McGregor, Wm. R. Thorne's Anitor B. and H. S. Schultz's Florence Lowe. Florence Lowe won, with Lorna McGregor second, and Anitor B. third.

Thomas W. Murphy of Glen Cove, L. I., scored a victory over the local horsemen when he won the 2:30 class pace with his horse Lady Direct.

As the meet was to have opened on Tuesday, some of the owners had scratched their horses, and there were only two races decided. The summaries:

2:30 Class—Pacers.

Lady Direct, b. m., by Direct, (Murphy) 4 1 1 1
Kelly, s. g., (Pool) 1 4 2 2
Wilkins, b. m., (Fisher?) 3 2 4 3
Harmless, b. m., (Hendrickson) 5 3 3 4
Kate R., b. m., (Henderson) 6 5 5 5
Hal Bathwell, br. g., (Johnson) 2 6 6 6
Miss Simpson, ch. m., (Sinnott) ..... Dis.
Time—2:28½, 2:27½, 2:28½, 2:26½.

2:30 Class—Trotters.

Florence Lowe, blk. m., (Schultz) 5 4 2 1 1 1
Lorna McGregor, ch. m., (McBride) 1 1 1 2 2 2
Anitor B., ch. g., (Thorne) 4 2 3 3 3 3
Joe Shear, b. g., (Van Houton) 2 3 4 4 4 4
Dating, b. m., (Sinnott) 3 5 5 5 5 5
Fred Bromley, ch. g., (Henderson) 6 6 6 6 6 6
Stanella, b. m., (Schultz) ..... Dis.
Time—2:27, 2:30¼, 2:30¼, 2:32, 2:30¼, 2:31.
Dropped dead.

No Fraud in Running of Shorthose.

The stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club, having examined Trainer Pregrave in reference to the running of the horse Shorthose on June 17 and 20, reprimanded him for his management of the horse, but are unable to discover proof of fraud.

French and American Riflemen to Shoot

The United States Revolver Association of this city and the United Shooting Societies of France will engage in a pistol shooting contest on Tuesday next. The Americans will use the targets of the Walnut Hill range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston, while the Frenchmen will shoot in Paris. There will be fifteen men on each side, and each man will have sixty shots. At the last international shoot between these associations, held in 1900, the Americans won the match by 61 points.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Notwithstanding the rise in pressure east of the Rocky Mountains, conditions continue unsettled, and there were general showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, the Missouri Valley, and the middle slope. In the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region the weather was partly cloudy to cloudy.

Temperatures continue generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair, except in Washington, and temperatures are decidedly higher in the interior.

There will be showers to-morrow in the Southern States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and showers Saturday in the South Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Saturday.

Temperatures will change but little, although with a rising tendency east of the Rocky Mountains.

On the Atlantic Coast winds will be light to fresh and variable, on the Gulf coast fresh south to west, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh and variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, partly cloudy Friday, with showers in North and Eastern Maine. Saturday, fair; warmer; variable winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York and New Jersey, partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Friday; Saturday fair, warmer, variable winds.

West Virginia, generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Virginia, partly cloudy Friday with showers in south portion; Saturday partly cloudy; variable winds.

North Carolina, showers Friday and probably Saturday, variable winds.

South Carolina, showers Friday and probably Saturday, variable winds.

Minnesota, generally fair Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

North Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday.

South Dakota, warmer Friday; Saturday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.—
	1903.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	60	57	63
6 A. M.	60	56	63
9 A. M.	62	57	67
12 M.	68	61	72
3 P. M.	71	64	77
6 P. M.	68	63	68
9 P. M.	65	60	61
12 P. M.	63	58	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 268 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Pocking House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1902	60
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 57 degrees at 3 A. M. and 81 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 24 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ADIRONDACK,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier ..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.
Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 6:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, St. N. Y. Central $1.75, or Str. "Ramapo," $1. Ample time to see Drum Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 129TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:40 P. M.
LV. PATTEN 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A. M., 2:00 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. 8:20 and 8:00 A. M.
LV. PATTEN 8:50 and 9:30 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:00 and 5:45 P. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.
On SUNDAYS (also on JULY 4th), the fleet steamers RICHARD PECK leave Pier 9, foot of Murray St., N. R., at 9:30 A. M., and West 129th St. 10:15 A. M. (on New Haven 2:00 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Newburgh, Cornwall, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board. Excellent cuisine. Tickets, Pier 9, or Str. PECK, Pier 1, N. R., or Hudson Co. Ferries to Weehawken, or Erie R. R. Ferry, Jersey City, or Str. "Ramapo" (Pier 1, N. R.) 9:30 A. M. Return, leave Newburgh 6:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

EXCURSIONS.

To Denver and Return
Account C. E. Convention, via
New York Central
$45 Round Trip.
TICKETS ON SALE JULY 6, 7, 8.
The Official Route for the New York State Christian Endeavor.
SPECIAL TRAIN, Personally Conducted, including a
Tour Through Yellowstone Park,
TO LEAVE NEW YORK JULY 6.
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GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.

LAKE HOPATCONG EXCURSION $1.00
Via New Jersey Central
JUNE 28, 1903.
Special train from foot Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

UP THE HUDSON.
INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES.
At Poughkeepsie, Friday, June 26, 1903.
A fine folder, with map of river and full program of racing events, for all passengers.
The Long Island Sound twin-screw steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN will leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., (Fall River Line Pier), at 11:00 A. M., West 129th St. 11:30 A. M., coming to anchor in full view of and near finish of races. A more satisfactory or luxurious way of witnessing races will be afforded. Music. Splendid dining-room service. Tickets, $1.00.

Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta
STEAMER GEN'L SLOCUM
FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH,
AT POUGHKEEPSIE.
ROUND TRIP $1.00 SLAFER'S
Tickets at Tyson's, Brentano's, Miller's, McBride's, Astor House, Sullivan's, Cafe Martin, Johnson's, 59 W. 42d; Wolfe's, 1,938 Madison Ave.; principal hotels; Chandler's, Fulton St., B'klyn, Lowe's Bates, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10:30; W. 129th St., 11; South 5th St., B'klyn, 9 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON
TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON.
COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.
Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., N. R., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh 6:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Fort (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS AND CIGARS served under company management.

STEAMER TOLCHESTER.
GRAND EXCURSION.
Empire Grove, West Point, and Newburg, Sunday, June 28; July 5. Dancing on the grove. Leave East 34th St. 8:30 A. M.; South 5th St., Williamsburg, 9 A. M.; Christopher St., 9:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10 A. M. Full orchestra. Fare, round trip entire excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 18, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 51st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 5, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

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E. L. BROWN, Manager, care Lincoln Trust Co., 42d St., New York.

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THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL
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EXCURSIONS.

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HOTEL Kaaterskill,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Renovated and Improved,
Opens June 27, same management.
MR. JOHN RITCHIE, at Savoy Hotel, 6th Av. and 59th St., N. Y., Wed., Thurs., and Friday to make engagements.

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Elevation 1,800 feet. Free from fogs, mosquitoes and malaria. Golf, Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Bowling, Dancing, etc. Delightful drives.
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FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEW.
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LONG BEACH HOTEL.
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Accommodation 150. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Illustrated booklet. Illustrated booklet. PAUL KIRCHOFF.

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Kaiser, July 14, 10 AM Kaiser W. II. Aug. 18, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. July 21, 1 PM K. Wm. II. Aug. 25, 10 AM
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Barbarossa, July 2, 11 AM Friedrich, July 30, 10 AM
Kurfurst, July 9, 10 AM Barbarossa, Aug. 4, 10 AM
Bremen, July 16, 2 PM Kurfurst, Aug. 13, Noon
Luise, July 23, 10 AM Bremen, Aug. 18, 2 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Pier, Hoboken, N. J.
Frankfurt, June 27, 10 AM Hohenz'n, Aug. 29, 11 AM
F. Irene, July 4, 11 AM F. Irene, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Hohenz'n, July 18, 11 AM Lahn, Sept. 26, 11 AM
Lahn, Aug. 15, 11 AM Hohenz'n, Oct. 10, 11 AM
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St. Paul, July 1, 10 AM Philadelphia, July 15, 10 AM
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Vaderland, June 27, 10 AM Zeeland, July 11, 10 AM
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From Piers 51 and 52, North River.
Campania, June 27, 8 AM Lucania, July 11, 4 PM
Umbria, July 4, Noon Etruria, July 18, 11 AM
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Columbia, June 27, 10 AM Astoria, July 11, 10 AM
Furnessia, July 4, Noon Ethiopia, July 18, Noon
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Celtic, June 28, 6:00 AM Teutonic, July 3, Noon
*Armenian, June 30, 10 AM Cymric, July 7, Noon
Oceanic, July 1, 11 AM Arabic, July 10, 6 AM
*Liverpool direct. $40 and up. 2nd class only.
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Minneton-ka, June 27, 7 AM Minne'ha, July 11, 6:30 AM
Manitou, July 4, 8 AM Minne'ta, July 18, 9 AM
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Moana ..... June 26 Miowera ..... July 24
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Leave Pier 18 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except on Saturdays and July 4, 5:30 P. M. Friday, July 3d, and Saturdays (excepting Sat'y, July 4th) at 1:30 P. M.
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From Pier 20, (new), East River, daily except Sundays at 4:00 P. M. Connection River Landings, connecting for Portland, Ore., and Portland and all New England points. Rate for illustrated book.

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The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Dining Car.
10:35 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Washington (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:35, 9:23 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:26 (Dining Car), 4:26 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:23 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell to a low ebb, aggregating only 229,408 shares, but a few thousand above the smallest total of the year, which was made on May 1 last, when the sales amounted to but 222,292 shares. It is worth noting, moreover, that at this time a year ago the business was not greatly in excess of the present meagre dealings, the total on June 26, 1902, being 297,049. Yesterday there were trades in only 100 stocks out of 279 quoted.

The range was as narrow as the market, and the dealings were as uninteresting as those facts imply. Among representative properties only three moved more than a fraction. Colorado Fuel fell half as much upon the authentication of the report of the change in its management as it rose upon the rumor of the impending fact. This apparent inconsistency is only partly due to the approved practice of selling upon announcements. In this case there is the added consideration that now the stock becomes less speculative and that a bond issue is thought likely to be favored by the new control. Consolidated Gas fell below last year's minimum, but it still remains above this year's low on the blue Wednesday a fortnight since. There was no special explanation, nor was any needed in such a market, why American Smelting fell a point. Pennsylvania seemed under pressure until its offers to take multiples of thousands at 123 were made, which needed no interpretation to the simplest that a gap had been inserted. Pennsylvania rights sold at ⅝, the lowest figure yet reached. Shortly after the rights were first traded in, in March last, they sold up to 3⅞, while the rights were selling yesterday at ⅝, the difference in price between the regular stock and the full paid receipts, which were listed on Wednesday, and dealt in for the first time yesterday, was ⅞.

The feature of the bond market was the continued activity of United States Steel 5s. They reached a new minimum at 81⅝, a recession of a point from the opening figure of the day, and of 1⅛ from the closing on Wednesday. The close was only a quarter better than the lowest. The sales amounted to $1,472,000 in par value, while the total of all the other bonds traded in was only $1,043,000.

The significance of the Bank of England statement is less apparent in a weekly than in a yearly comparison. The latter shows a marked decrease of loans and a large increase in reserve. The latter appears only partially in the bullion figures, the larger increase being in "notes reserved." For all practical purposes they are as much specie as the gold certificates in our Treasury. The slight deterioration in reserve percentage is not due to any loss of resources—they increase upon the week—but to an increase of deposits and loans. In other words, the improvement in the British situation is real, and is reached in the only manner which can bring real ease to our own money market. The Imperial Bank of Germany makes a statement of a similar sort. Through a gain of cash and reduction of loans its position is stronger by $10,000,000, and it opens a new week by taking two millions more of gold from England. The President of the Bank told the world that he thought it prudent to call German capital home, but this leaves unanswered why he thought it prudent. His implication that he distrusted the situation here has not been strengthened by the course of events. We are furnishing the gold for which he raises his bid, and our money market is less disturbed than Berlin's.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Manhattan	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Tol. Traction	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Iowa Central	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar	2	Lake Erie & W.	2
Am. Hide & L.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Smelting	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Pere Marquette	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Repub. Steel	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Tobacco pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	Vulcan Detinning pf.	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie gen. lien 4s	1	So. Ry., Mob. & O. 4s	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. R. & R. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	6
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 25	229,408
To date this year	80,568,036
Corresponding date last year	86,825,730

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 25	$2,615,000
To date this year	$351,348,850
Corresponding date last year	$478,906,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Century Realty Co.
Corn Products Co. preferred stock.
H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad common stock.
Seaboard National Bank.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United States Cotton Duck Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Had it not been for the operations of the Waldorf clique and some of the uptown bears there would have been no market at all yesterday. It was these professionals who furnished what life the market showed and who made the quotations; and it was for this reason, therefore, that no significance was attached to the price fluctuations. Such little business as there was beyond that furnished by the operators alluded to came from that section of the Western element which is at present industriously engaged in bulling wheat and corn, to that end circulating crop damage news that might cause uneasiness were its source not known, and were general and other advices not altogether at variance with these private advices. The singular thing is that the Gates people are understood to be short of stocks—this despite the very hopeful assurances of Mr. Gates upon his return from Europe.

There was no evidence during the day that the Morgan people were doing anything on the market on either side, and those people who looked for their "cue" from such expected action were disappointed. Some of Mr. Morgan's friends were able to see him during the day—the first time a few days later were quoted as saying that the situation was one of the most satisfactory character, declaring that Mr. Morgan himself continued optimistic. It is a fact, however, that now more than at any time in some years the attitude of the Standard Oil people in respect to the market is the subject of greatest interest, for in many quarters the belief is that until the Standard Oil people are prepared to lend their active support there need be no expectation of any general market advance, though movements in particular issues may of course be seen from time to time. The gossip yesterday was that these interests had declared that after the Pennsylvania stock issue is out of the way prices ought to improve.

The Colorado Fuel incident was on the Street regarded as most important, not because of the change in the control of the company, but for the reason that it is strikingly illustrative of what can be done—and may be doing—on the present market, with prices as low as they are, and control of this or that property to be obtained much more cheaply than in the days of the wild upbidding of Burlington and Northern Pacific. For that matter it would surprise no one if at any time announcement is made of a change of ownership in, for instance, Baltimore & Ohio or Erie, or, in the case of Pennsylvania, if sufficient stock to warrant influential representation on the Board should be found lodged in new hands.

The Harvard-Yale boat races afforded brokers on the floor about the only diversion they had all day. While the 'varsity race was being rowed business was practically suspended, the brokers—many of them Yale or Harvard graduates—receiving bulletins from time to time of the progress of the race and anxiously awaiting the result.

London was a buyer of about 8,000 shares of stock on this market, selling none. Private cables were to the effect that Londoners continued hopeful on the situation here, and were only waiting a lead from New York to come into the market more heavily.

Of the day's small business Pennsylvania alone contributed nearly one-fourth, with over 50,000 shares, while but five other stocks—Atchison, St. Paul, Reading, Union Pacific and Steel—were taken on to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. Pennsylvania rights helped to swell the grand total by 20,000.

Bulls on the market point out that a bull market is usually a sagging market, and that the comparative steadiness at the present time is therefore an encouraging sign.

The heaviest selling of the Steel Trust bonds yesterday, causing a decline to a new low record, was by the same firm who were the largest sellers on the day previous. The sales were believed to be for the account of a prominent interest in the corporation.

AMERICAN CAR'S YEAR.

The annual report of the American Car and Foundry for the year ended April 30 was made public yesterday, and in the financial district was regarded as most favorable, showing as it did a surplus of $4,059,902 as compared with $1,595,602 in 1902. The figures follow:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$6,447,030	$5,503,928	$2,943,102
Renewals and repairs	1,044,300	817,978	227,124
Balance	$7,402,621	$4,686,653	$2,715,978
New construction	542,729	391,051	*48,522
Applicable to dividends	$7,059,902	$4,295,602	$2,764,300
Divid'ds, pf., (7%)	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	.....
Divid'ds, com. (3%)	900,000	600,000	300,000
Total divid'ds	$3,000,000	$2,700,000	$300,000
Surplus	$4,059,902	$1,595,602	$2,464,300
Previous surplus	6,670,551	5,074,949	1,595,602
Total surplus	$10,730,453	$6,670,551	$4,059,902

The general balance sheet as of April 30 shows:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Cost of plant and properties	$54,368,965	$53,127,133	*$760,128
Cost of steel plants	2,699,770	905,600	1,788,770
Securities of other companies	1,513,592	3,086,020	*1,572,187
Materials on hand	13,132,602	11,915,128	1,216,674
Accounts receivable	9,612,587	7,461,060	2,151,527
Cash	2,463,057	1,571,458	891,599
Total	$84,085,075	$80,066,720	$4,018,355

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	.....
Common stock	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Audited vouchers	12,930,406	12,925,793	$4,613
Pay rolls	424,216	470,376	*46,160
Surplus account	10,730,453	6,670,551	4,059,902
Total	$84,085,075	$80,066,720	$4,018,355

*Decrease. †Two per cent.

BIDDING FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The most interesting feature in connection with the trading in Pennsylvania, which sold down to 123⅛, a new low record on the present movement, was the large bidding for the stock at 123—a figure that was not reached. One firm wanted 15,000 shares and another 10,000. One of the bidders was a heavy seller of the stock 10 and 15 points higher.

During the day Philadelphia advices received in the Street were to the effect that the clerical force of the Pennsylvania Company was unable to keep up with the subscription rush, and it looked as if the entire new issue would easily be subscribed for.

MORE CAPITAL FOR CRAMPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The stockholders of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company at a special meeting to-day approved the increase of the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $6,250,000 and the increase of the mortgage indebtedness from $1,800,000 to $7,500,000.

John W. Grange and Andrew H. McNeal, stockholders of the company, who have entered suit in this city to prevent the increase in the capital and of the mortgage indebtedness, attended the meeting and protested against approving the increase. The men will go into court to-morrow and ask for an immediate hearing.

PEOPLE'S GAS EARNINGS.

According to semi-official estimates received by interests in this city connected with the People's Gas Company of Chicago, the earnings of the company for the first half of the year will show that the company has earned at a rate nearly double its dividend requirements, and this in spite of the strike of the company's employes.

Less than a month ago the gossips on the Street had it that the dividend on the stock would be reduced because of poor earnings. Hence the figures received yesterday were read with more than passing interest.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR COPPER.

Apropos of the quiet buying of Amalgamated Copper, which has been reported for several weeks, it was insisted in usually well-informed quarters yesterday that the chances are in favor of an increased dividend on the stock next month. It is also said that the outlook in the metal market is good, a fact attested by John Stanton, the statistician, who during the day was quoted as follows:

"The feeling of unrest on the part of labor is the prime cause of the stagnation in copper. Building operations have been temporarily suspended. As soon as the work is taken up again, as it will be in a very short time, prices for lake and electrolytic copper will advance to above 15 cents again. Production of copper this year will not exceed consumption, and if the mines of the country should suddenly close consumers would be without a pound of copper within one month."

D. T. Worden Sells Exchange Seat.

Daniel T. Worden, who has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange for thirty-five years, is about to sever his connection with the Exchange, having transferred his seat to James Burnett Lowell, his son-in-law, who is a member of the firm of Worden & Co. Mr. Worden has always been prominent in the active business of the Exchange. He will remain a partner in the firm which bears his name.

Burlington Bond Extension.

The statement was authorized yesterday that over 75 per cent. of the holders of the 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad had deposited their holdings with J. P. Morgan & Co. for extension until July 1, 1903, at 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds not deposited will be taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. at par and accrued interest. The total amount of the issue is $22,000,000.

Seaboard National Changes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard National Bank yesterday C. C. Thompson, cashier of the bank, was elected a Director, and John H. Davis, for many years loan and discount clerk, was elected assistant cashier.

Irving National Bank's New Quarters.

The Irving National Bank is about to occupy its new building, at the corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets. The new banking rooms and safe-deposit vaults will be open for the inspection of invited guests to-morrow from 11 to 5.

Good Railway Earnings.

Twenty-one roads have so far reported gross earnings for the third week in June. Eighteen roads show increases amounting to $588,980, and three decreases amounting to $39,006, leaving the net increase $544,074.

Pneumatic Tool Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company at their meeting yesterday declared the regular 1½ per cent. dividend for the quarter ending June 30.

W. H. Ryan Resigns Directorate.

W. H. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, announced yesterday his resignation from the Directorate of the New York Transportation Company. The resignation is said to be due to ill-health.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 24 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 354@350.

According to Fall River (Mass.) dispatches, the stockholders of the Luther Manufacturing Company have approved the recommendation bearing on reorganization and voted to issue $250,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds, redeemable at 105, in five years.

Statement that the Casualty Company of America, capital and surplus $1,500,000, one-half paid in, will begin business in this city about Sept. 15.

Capital stock of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company increased from $5,000,000 to $6,250,000, and the mortgage indebtedness from $1,800,000 to $7,500,000.

Fall River advices that mills operating over 500,000 spindles have given notice that they will close down next week on account of the high price of cotton.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company, which was chartered last week with $500,000 capital, has bought control of the First National Bank of Wilkinsburg, the capital and surplus of which is $250,000.

Statement from Albany that the State Railroad Commission has given its consent to the creation of a mortgage for $7,500,000 by the Schenectady Railway Company.

According to Albany advices the figures representing the canal tonnage for the week ended June 22, as given out by the State Superintendent of Public Works, show that the total tons carried was 151,900, against 102,434 last year, an increase of 29,466.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six and seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $182,908,401; balances, $9,321,508; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $401,456.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.88¾ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.85; demand, $4.87.40; cables, $4.87⅞. Commercial bills were $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾, less 1-16 and 5.15¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40 9-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Holiday. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—In its City article to-day The Times says that the money market was fairly active. The July loan rates were 3 to 3¼ per cent. The Bank of England did a large loan business.

Business discount quotations were steady after a weakness which was due to the large withdrawal of German gold coin from the Bank. The Bank return shows the reserve at £28,000 higher, it now being £26,852,000.

The feeling on the Stock Exchange was cheerful, owing to the decided advance in consols and other investment issues. Consols rose ⅝, being quoted at 91 9-16 cash, and 91⅝ on account. Transvaal 3s were quoted at from 3-16 to 1¼ premium.

Home rails were firm. There was an almost general advance in American rails. Dull prices were the rule. Colombian bonds further advanced one point.

The general mining market was very quiet. South Africans hardly maintained Wednesday's advance, being unsupported by the public.

Bar silver was rather firmer, being quoted at 24¼ spot, 24 forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—The supplies of money in the market are becoming restricted with the approach of the half-year end. Discounts were easy to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. Consols were in good demand, and home rails were cheerful. Americans opened dull, but rallied later, and closed steady. Kafirs were stronger, following a rally in De Beers.

Gold amounting to £403,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Germany.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 9-16; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 67⅞; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 87¼; Canadian Pacific, 126¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38⅝; Chicago Great Western, 19; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 154⅝; De Beers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 28⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 87; Erie, 33; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 136½; Louisville and Nashville, 113¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅛; New York Central, 130⅝; Norfolk and Western, 64⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90⅛; Ontario and Western, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 25; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 24⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 49⅝; Union Pacific, 82; Union Pacific preferred, 89⅝; United States Steel, 30⅝; United States Steel preferred, 81⅝; Wabash, 24⅝; Wabash preferred, 44⅝.

Bar silver firm, 24 5-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 22.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced to-day from 6 to 5 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 25.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day were generally firm, but business was restricted, except in gold mine shares.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 39,800,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 29,325,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,875,000f, bills discounted decreased 4,975,000f, silver in hand increased 1,625,000f.

BERLIN, June 25.—Foreign funds, banks, and coal shares opened steady on the Boerse to-day. Iron stocks were weaker, in response to American reports. Coal and iron securities improved later, owing to the scarcity of these shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 23,940,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 580,000 marks, other securities decreased 14,060,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 16,400,000 marks.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £28,000, circulation increased £261,000, bullion increased £289,010, other securities increased £1,519,000, other deposits increased £1,143,000, public deposits increased £405,000, notes reserve increased £92,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.62 per cent., as compared with 53.14 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 2 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—All other dealings in the stock market to-day were eclipsed by the heavy transactions and fresh outburst of weakness in Pennsylvania stock and warrants. This blanketed interest in all other parts of the list, besides exerting a distinct repressive influence. Aside from the declines registered in the Pennsylvania stocks, the day's fluctuations were really meaningless and void of the slightest significance, let alone interest. Pennsylvania receded to 61¼, its lowest since 1900, when the stock was paying 5 per cent., against 6, the present rate. There has been a great deal of selling of legitimate holders, who have bought the warrants instead, thereby making a handsome profit. Thus a holder of 1,300 shares sold his stock to-day and bought the warrants, cleaning up a profit of $800 by the transaction.

Total sales, 47,845 shares and $89,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
72	Am. Railways	43	43	43
250	Am. Cement	3	3	3
30	Bell Telephone	72	72	72
35	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
135	Cambria Steel	22½	22½	22½
1,757	Con. Lake Superior	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
550	Con. Lake Superior pf.	22½	22	22½
320	Electric Co. of America	9⅝	8½	9⅝
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41⅝	40½	41
4,441	Pennsylvania R. R.	62	61½	61½
28,151	Penn. warrants	1⅜	1 3-16	1 5-16
100	Penn. Steel Co.	50	50	50
35	Philadelphia Traction	94	94	94
125	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6 3-16	6 5-16
2,345	Philadelphia Co.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
105	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
157	Philadelphia Rapid T.	10⅝	10½	10½
5,800	Reading	24 9-16	24 5-16	24 5-16
1,000	Reading 1st pf.	41½	41½	41½
200	Southern R. R.	23½	23½	23½
2,170	Susquehanna Steel	1⅛	1 3-16	1 3-16
114	U. S. Gas Imp. Co.	35⅝	35½	35⅝
25	U. S. Steel	29	29⅛	29⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Ga. S. & Fla. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12,000	United R. & E. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
10,000	Cotton Duck inc.	19	19	19
4,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½ cts.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3,000	Wil. & Weldon 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Crucible Steel	15	14⅝	14⅝
100	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
150	Fireproofing	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Fireproofing pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
210	H. W. Refrac.	10	9⅝	9⅝
25	Luster Mining	10	10	10
203	Manufacturers L. & Heat	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
10	Marsden	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42
345	Philadelphia Co.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
25	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95	95	95
150	Silver Coal	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
250	U. S. Steel	30	29⅞	29⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
50	Colonial Trust	350	350	350
15	Farmers' Dep. Nat. Bank	1050	1050	1050
5	Federal Nat. Bank	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝
20	First National Bank	650	650	650
10	Home Trust	140	140	140
95	Iron City Trust	151⅝	151	151
20	Mon. National Bank	290	290	290
1⅛	Safe Dep. & Trust	457⅝	457⅝	457⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$250,332,078
Gold	101,244,588
Silver	96,903,102
United States notes	16,135,017
Treasury notes of 1890	17,301
National banknotes	13,407,816
Total receipts this day	1,583,402
Total receipts this month	39,906,022
Total receipts this year	580,440,163
Total expenditures this day	1,490,000
Total expenditures this month	29,720,000
Total expenditures this year	501,906,853
Deposits in National banks	154,471,608
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	709,105
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	809,731
Customs	699,227
Miscellaneous	47,373

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$410,292,800
Silver dollars	464,526,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,428,221
Silver bullion of 1890	15,046,778
Total	$884,193,809

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$410,292,800
Silver certificates outstanding	464,526,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,075,000
Total	$884,193,809

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,841,749
Gold certificates	26,902,040
Silver coin and bullion	18,023,298
Silver certificates	6,939,614
United States notes	16,135,017
Other assets	20,439,215
Total in Treasury	$161,302,633
Deposits in National banks	154,471,608
Total	$315,774,234
Current liabilities	19,022,172
Available cash balance	$296,752,062

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Small as were Wednesday's transactions in the outside market, those of yesterday were smaller. As was natural in a market as dull as this, the day's movement of prices was very limited. Practically the only issue which was marked out by reason of its strength was Manhattan Transit, which yesterday showed some signs of a renewal of the interest which was taken in the stock some months ago. It is not doubted that yesterday's movement in this issue was brought about by a resumption of the manipulative efforts of those who are making the market in the stock, but nevertheless the advance of 1 point which occurred was eagerly taken advantage of by traders. The stocks generally looked upon as the most important of those traded in on the curb were practically abandoned yesterday. Even International Mercantile Marine, which on Wednesday was relatively active, was not traded in at all, with the exception of a very few lots.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT early in the day showed some sign of strength, and in the absence of selling orders was marked up from 24¼ to 24⅝, but following the latter sale there was a drop of a full point, to 23⅝, and the stock closed at this price. This decline seems to indicate that even where efforts are being made to advance quotations there is little disposition to take much stock. Prices are allowed to decline substantially rather than hold them up at the cost of buying a few hundred shares. The incident is one that illustrates the smallness of the market at present.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE, after its momentary show of strength on Wednesday, was left entirely alone. The best bid for the common was 6, and for the preferred 25, but there were practically no transactions. As far as any statements have thus far come from those responsible for the management of the company, they have been to the effect that there is absolutely no truth in the reports which have been current in regard to the financial position of the company. In this connection it is announced that the earnings of the company have been sufficient to meet the interest for the first half year on the company's bonds.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	American Can	5½	5½	5½
300	American Can pf.	43½	43½	43½
900	Atlantic Gulf	¾	3-16	¼
232	Compressed Air	23	22½	22½
2	Cramps' Shipyard	32½	32½	32½
600	Fuel Oil Power	27⅝	27½	27½
200	Greene Con. Copper	20	19⅝	20
400	Guanajuato Reduc.	17½	17½	17½
150	Inter. Mer. Marine	6⅛	6	6⅛
60	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	28	25⅝	25⅝
200	Light, Fuel & Power	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
2,500	Manhattan Transit	5	4⅞	5
2,200	Mont. & Boston Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
330	N. Y. Transportation	5½	5	5½
400	Northern Securities	91½	91	91½
100	Ontario & Quebec Ry.	41½	41½	41½
100	Otis Elevator pf.	66½	66½	66½
40	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	101½	101½	101½
662	St. Louis Transit	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
17	Standard Oil	645	642	644
200	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
135	Union Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	United Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2	Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	74	74	74

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Hack. Meadows 4½s	70	70	70

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 25. Bid.	June 25. Asked.	June 24. Bid.	June 24. Asked.
American Banknote	.....	55	.....	55
American Can	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
American Chicle	110	114	110	114
American Cotton Oil	88	91	88	91
American Dia Forest	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	¼	½	¼	½
American Express	97½	97½	97½	97½
Amer. Sprinkler pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Typefounders	32	35	32	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	88	93	90	93
Amer. Writing Paper	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	14	18	15	17
Am. Writing Paper lts.	72½	73½	73	74
Bamberger De Lamar	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	120	116	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	108	106	108
British Columbia Copper	4	4½	4½	5
California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	¼	½	¼	½
Casein Co. of America	9	10	9	10
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	75	80	75	80
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	2½	3	2½	3
Central Foundry pf.	13½	15½	14	16½
Central Foundry 6%	60	63	60	63
Compressed Air	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7	10	7	10
Detroit & Mackinac	32	.....	32	.....
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	62	.....	62	.....
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	18	21	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	45	51	45	51
Electric Lead Reduction	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Electric Vehicle	8	12	8	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	13	15	13	15
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	.....	13	.....	14
Empire Steel pf.	.....	40	.....	50
Erie con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Gugg'h'm Ex., 50% paid	106	112	108	112
Guggenheim Exploration	112	116	110	115
Hackensack Meadows	110	125	110	125½
Hall Signal	55	97	55	97
Havana Tobacco	37⅝	39	38	39
Havana Tobacco pf.	60	80	60	80
Houston Oil	4⅛	5⅛	4	5
Inter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 25, 1903.

Open'g. Pri.	Advanced.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
53⅝	53⅝	4,500	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	53½	55⅝	53⅝	55⅝	+⅛
28	28	100	Am. Beet Sugar Co.	28	28	28	28	-2
35⅛	35⅛	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
5	5	400	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	5	+⅝
24	24	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
7⅝	7⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
22	22	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
43⅝	44⅛	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	-⅛
55	55	410	Am. Steel Found. pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55	55	-⅛
118⅝	119	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119⅛	119⅛	118⅝	118⅝	-⅛
119	119	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119	119	-⅛
85⅝	86	18,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅝	86⅝	85⅝	85⅞	+⅛
93⅝	93⅝	1,265	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	.....
84⅞	84⅞	3,781	Baltimore & Ohio	83	85	84½	84⅞	+⅛
55⅞	55⅞	2,530	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅛	56	55⅝	55⅞	+⅛
121⅞	122⅛	2,900	Canadian Pacific	122⅝	122⅝	121⅞	122	+⅛
165	170	125	Central R. R. of N. J.	168	168	168	168	-1½
87⅛	87⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	+⅛
25⅛	25⅛	100	Chicago & Alton	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
18⅝	18⅝	200	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	.....
33⅞	34	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+⅛
140⅛	140⅛	16,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	139⅝	140⅝	140⅛	140⅛	+⅛
170½	171	625	Chicago & Northw.	170⅝	170⅝	170½	170⅝	.....
13⅝	14	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	-⅝
22	24	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
66⅛	66⅝	3,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	66	66	66	66⅝	-⅛
17⅛	18	200	Colorado & Southern	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
57⅛	58	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	-⅛
191½	193	1,000	Consolidated Gas	192	192	191½	191½	-1⅝
107⅞	109	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	-⅛
81	81	10	Corn Products Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
27½	28	300	Denver & R. G.	27½	28	27½	28	+⅛
72⅝	72	100	Detroit United Ry.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	-⅛
27	27⅝	34	*Distillers Securities	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	.....
16	17⅛	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	-⅛
31⅝	32	4,240	Erie	32	32⅝	32	32	+⅛
65	66⅛	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66	+⅛
54⅛	55	100	Erie 2d pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
95⅞	97	500	Hocking Valley	95⅛	95⅛	95	95⅛	+⅛
132½	133	1,104	Illinois Central	132	132	132⅛	132⅛	+⅛
14⅛	15	200	Internat. Paper	13	15	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
27	28	100	Iowa Central	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
74	74⅛	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+⅛
29	29	100	Lake Erie & Western	29	29	29	29	.....
109½	110	400	Louisville & Nashville	110⅛	110⅛	109⅝	110	+⅛
138⅛	138⅛	800	Manhattan Elevated	138	138⅛	138	138⅛	+⅛
125½	125	400	Met. Street Railway	125⅝	125⅝	125	125	+⅛
21⅞	21⅞	200	Mexican Central	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	.....
55	55⅝	700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	55	56	55	55	-1⅛
102⅝	102⅞	6,425	Missouri Pacific	103⅛	103⅛	102⅛	102⅝	-⅛
39⅝	40⅛	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	40	40	40	40	.....
33⅛	33	130	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	-1⅛
92	92	200	National Enameling	91	91	91	91	.....
41⅛	41⅛	200	New York, N. H. & H.	41	41	41	41	+⅛
126⅞	127⅛	800	New York Central	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	-⅛
194½	196	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196	196	-⅛
24⅝	24⅝	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & Western	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅝
63	63⅛	500	Norfolk & Western	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	.....
83	83⅛	600	North American	82⅝	83⅛	82⅝	83⅛	+⅛
82	82⅛	300	Pacific Coast	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	-⅛
61	61	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	+1
123⅛	123⅛	54,570	Pennsylvania	124	124	123⅛	123⅛	-⅝
76	76	200	Pennsylvania rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	-⅛
122	122⅝	1,632	Penn. full paid rects.	122⅛	122⅝	122⅛	122⅝	+⅛
97⅞	98	570	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	-⅛
84	85	400	Pere Marquette	83⅛	84⅞	83⅛	84⅞	+⅛
		600	Philadelphia Co.	83	83	83	83	-⅛
52	52⅛	150	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	52	52	-⅛
86	87	120	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+⅛
28	29	100	*Railway Steel Spring	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
48⅝	48⅞	11,800	Reading	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	+⅛
61⅛	62	100	Reading 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+⅛
14⅛	14⅛	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	-1⅛
73⅝	74	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74	74	-⅛
32⅝	32⅞	4,700	Rock Island Co.	32	32	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
23	24	500	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	22⅛	23	22⅛	23	-⅛
10	10	200	St. Jo. & G. I.	10	10	10	10	.....
40	44	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	-1
16	16	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+⅝
70⅛	70⅛	100	St. L. & S. F., St. P. M. & Co. ctfs	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	.....
61	62⅛	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	-1⅛
17	17⅛	100	St. Louis Southw.	17	17	17	17	.....
37	40	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38	38	38	38	-1⅛
48⅛	48⅛	1,060	Southern Pacific	48⅛	48⅝	48	48⅛	+⅛
23⅛	23⅛	200	Southern Ry. ctfs.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
87	88	500	South. Ry. pf. ctfs.	87⅛	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	.....
50⅛	51	600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	51	51	51	51	.....
28⅝	28⅛	200	Texas & Pacific	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
23	23	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
43	43	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
95⅛	96	400	Twin City R. T.	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	.....
		100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
		100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
79⅝	79⅝	11,400	Union Pacific	80	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝	-⅛
87	88	600	Union Pacific pf.	87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅝	-⅛
14	16	100	United Rys. Invest.	14	14	14	14	.....
47⅛	47⅛	200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	+⅛
8⅛	8⅛	250	*U. S. Leather	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
83⅝	84	605	*U. S. Leather pf.	84	84	83⅝	84	+⅛
15⅛	15⅛	820	U. S. Realty & Con.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
60⅛	60⅛	800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	61⅛	62	60⅛	60⅛	-1⅛
29⅛	29⅝	13,700	U. S. Steel	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
79⅝	79⅝	2,407	U. S. Steel pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	79⅝	-⅛
53	53⅛	570	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞	53	.....
27⅛	28⅛	200	*Vulcan Detinning	28	28	28	28	+⅛
78	79	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	-⅛
23⅛	24	2,100	Wabash	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	.....
42⅛	43⅝	4,000	Wabash pf.	44	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
33	34	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	-⅛
20	20⅛	200	Wisconsin Central	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
Sales.....		229,406						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, June 25, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	Amalg. Copper	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
30	Am. Car & Fdy.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
20	American Ice	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
60	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Am. Smelting	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
200	American Sugar	119½	119½	119½	119
10	Am. T. & S. F.	66	66⅞	66	66⅞
10	Am. T. & S.F. pf.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
6,010	Balt. & Ohio	85	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
2,000	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
440	Can. Pacific	122	122⅛	121⅞	122
110	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
10,760	Chi., M. & St. P.	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
9,000	Chi. Fuel & I.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
600	Erie	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
10	Illinois Central	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛
10	Louis. & Nash.	110⅛	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
40	Manhattan	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
40	Met. Street	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
2,800	Missouri Pacific	103	103⅛	102⅞	103
60	N. Y. Central	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
140	N. Y. O. & W.	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
400	Norfolk & West.	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛
6,850	Pennsylvania	124	124	123	123
50	Penn. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
240	People's Gas	98	98⅛	98	98
4,200	Reading	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛
480	Republic Steel	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞
520	Rock Island	33	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞
800	Southern Pacific	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
210	Southern Ry.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞
120	Texas Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
5,590	Union Pacific	80	80⅛	79⅞	80
10	U. S. Leather	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
4,200	U. S. Leather pf.	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
100	U. S. Steel pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
50	Va. Car Chem.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
20	Wabash	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2,800	Wabash pf.	44	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Nat. of Mex. 4s.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2,000	Texas P. L. 4s	95	95	95	95
3,000	Union Pac. conv.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
18,000	U. S. Steel 5s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
$40,000					

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of June showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$213,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	75,848
Chicago Great Western	7,970
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,880
Evansville & Terre Haute	5,063
Hocking Valley	28,178
Iowa Central	1,561
Lake Erie & Michigan	15,405
National Railroad of Mexico	43,118
Pere Marquette	18,436
Texas & Pacific	9,601
Total increase 11 roads	$420,305
Increase previously reported	168,675
Total increase 18 roads	$588,980

***

The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$12,600
Minneapolis & St. Louis	16,426
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10,880
Total decrease 3 roads	$39,906
Net increase 21 roads	$544,074

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903	1902	1901
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,800	7,800	7,467
3d week June	$645,000	$735,000	$621,000
From July 1	42,562,800	39,672,000	39,696,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,256	1,207	1,478
3d week June	251,849	276,008	234,290
From July 1	16,143,937	16,158,870	15,000,702
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week June	140,717	155,547	125,300
From July 1	7,495,576	7,867,067	6,714,443
DENVER & RIO GRANDE, incl. Rio G. West.—			
Mileage	2,458	2,500	2,122
3d week June	265,400	285,000	230,300
From July 1	16,047,000	16,318,800	10,834,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	7,850	5,061	5,024
From July 1	382,785	331,847	312,805
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week June	36,291	30,228	27,456
From July 1	1,681,593	1,432,034	1,405,602
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week June	184,371	125,857	104,807
From July 1	5,787,042	5,160,021	4,531,227
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	856	856	810
3d week June	69,344	38,785	44,018
From July 1	2,952,775	2,405,681	2,232,874
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	172
3d week June	20,268	18,440	19,886
From July 1	1,202,544	1,070,368	920,473
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	848	848	849
3d week June	69,157	70,583	72,418
From July 1	3,172,118	3,426,111	3,328,249
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,093	2,058	2,480
3d week June	260,643	261,523	259,541
From July 1	14,750,121	16,026,051	15,003,347
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,878	1,855	1,864
3d week June	197,328	154,207	151,457
From July 1	10,207,100	7,901,148	7,196,624
PERE MARQUETTE, including LAKE ERIE & DETROIT—			
Mileage	2,064	2,064	1,851
3d week June	24,244	2,108	171,145
From June 1	628,947	573,063	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,848	1,710	1,615
3d week June	169,576	159,688	163,677
From Jan. 1	5,304,107	4,952,033	4,590,440
CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY for May—			
Gross earnings	100,891	92,536	69,941
Exp. and taxes	59,682	50,822	41,439
Net earnings	41,209	42,214	28,502
Surplus	20,207	21,147	12,500
Gross, 5 months	469,140	428,110	312,498
Exp. and taxes	279,538	246,058	194,705
Net, 5 months	189,602	182,052	118,731
Surp., 5 months	83,099	77,038	71,031
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for May—			
Gross earnings	161,061	104,811	84,708
Exp. and taxes	129,063	70,442	60,149
Net earnings	32,009	34,369	24,559
Gross, 5 months	704,850	455,238	400,170
Exp. and taxes	610,753	364,849	275,177
Net, 5 months	94,096	154,291	125,008
MILLEN & SOUTHWESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	3,618	3,220	2,814
Exp. and taxes	2,433	2,071	2,030
Net earnings	1,185	1,182	784
Gross, 5 months	18,917	16,630	18,634
Net, 5 months	5,265	4,384	3,419

BROKER WARNER SUSPENDED.

Stock Exchange Governors Inflict a One-Year Penalty.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has suspended Henry W. Warner of the firm of Warner & Co. of 52 Broadway. The suspension is for one year, and the action was taken at Wednesday's meeting of the Governors, but announcement of the decision was not made until yesterday morning.

Mr. Warner has been a member of the Exchange since Aug. 31, 1899. The other member of the firm was F. M. Warner. The ground on which the suspension is based is that he violated the rule of the Exchange against the carrying of an account by any member of the Exchange for an employe of another member, without the written consent of this member. This rule was adopted in 1897, and Mr. Warner's violation consisting in carrying an account for the telephone boy of another member from whom he is supposed to have secured a certain amount of information regarding the transactions of the other firm. This is considered conduct detrimental to the Exchange and is punishable by suspension for not more than one year.

The offense for which Mr. Warner was suspended occurred more than a year ago. Mr. Warner has been ill for the greater part of last year.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW YORK, June 17th, 1903.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that, pursuant to the power and authority contained in a certain deed dated June 24, 1891, made by and between the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company of the one part and the Atlantic Trust Company, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company does hereby constitute and appoint the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York the Trustee created by the said deed, dated June 24, 1891, in the place and stead of the Atlantic Trust Company, named in said deed, and the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York is hereby vested with all the estate, and shall have and possess all the rights, powers and discretion conferred by said deed of June 24, 1891, as fully and completely as if it, the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, had been named originally in said deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company has caused its corporate seal to be affixed hereto, [Seal.] and attested by its Assistant Secretary, and has caused a corporate name to be signed hereto by its President this seventeenth day of June, 1903.

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.,
By J. CARSTENSEN, President.

Attest:
WM. S. LANGFORD, Assistant Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPRESSED AIR COMPANY.

Stockholders are requested not to deposit their stock with the Corporation Trust Company until they have conferred with Messrs. Tate & Hayes, 71 Broadway, N. Y., who represent the Stockholders' Protective Committee.

A Stockholders' Meeting will be held at the above address on Wednesday, July 1st, at 3:30 P. M.

H. L. LANGHAAR,
Chairman Protective Committee.

If interested in stocks write for
"SHORT SALES EXPLAINED."
MALLETT & WICKOFF, Ten Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Adheres to sound banking principles.

The International Bank,
NO. 1 WALL STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
ISSUE
Letters of Credit,
Travelers' Checks,
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE.

Investment Securities
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American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
252 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
ISSUE TRAVELERS'
Letters of Credit,
In Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Issue travelers
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

Bonds for Investment.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
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CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET,
BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
230 AND 466 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.
Pays Interest on 5 to 6 Month Investments Secured by Trust Deposit Certificates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

The Hydro-Carbon Smelter A Complete Success.

Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell reports that the final trial run of the Hydro-carbon smelter recently erected by the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY, at Mayer, Arizona, has been a complete success. The smelter is now ready for business and will be started on full work as soon as the arrangements now being completed for the economical transportation of the ores from the mine and the handling of them at the smelter are perfected.

Mr. George H. Benjamin, the famous patent lawyer, mechanical engineer and smelter expert, says the Hydro-carbon smelter is A LONG STEP FORWARD IN THE ART. It saves at least fifty per cent. in cost of fuel, besides the great saving in labor. The TREADWELL COMPANY owns half the smelter patents, having in this respect a very great advantage over its competitors.

The Company's mines are opening up bigger and better with every day's development work. It already has blocked out in advance and ready to take down, ore enough to run the smelter steadily for more than a year, and the amount is increasing with every day's work. A recent estimate based upon measurements and computations gave three million tons of ore as the amount already in sight in one of the Company's many groups of mines alone.

The ore is rich in gold as well as copper, and pays a clear profit over and above all expenses of mining and smelting at over $10 a ton.

A small amount of the Treasury stock is still for sale—on tempting terms—to complete the equipment of the property.

Prices will be quoted on application.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING CO.
27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

Nassau Trust Company,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital & Undivided Profits, $971,395.25.
ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, President.
WILIAM DICK, JOHN TRUSLOW, Vice-Presidents.
HARRY F. BURNS, Secretary.
FRANCIS WEEKES, Asst. Secty.

Lincoln Trust Company
206 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, Pres. Frank Tilford, V. Pres't.
Owen Ward, 2d V. Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres.
Gelston W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. J. Carroll Monteith, V.-Pres.
Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Selah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.
James E. Kocher, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $1,800,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
John W. Hardenbergh, President. Robert S. Ross, Vice-President.
George W. Young, Vice-President. Oscar L. Gubelman, Sec. & Treas.
WALTER E. AMMON, AUGUST BELMONT, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, FREDERICK G. BOURNE, WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF, JOHN D. CARSCALLEN, FREDERIC CROMWELL, C. C. CUTLER, JACOB J. DETWILLER, CHARLES D. DICKEY, GEORGE G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, WILLIAM B. JENKINS, C. H. KELSEY, GUSTAV E. KISSEL, HENRY LEMBECKE, JAMES A. MACDONALD, RICHARD A. McCURDY, ROBERT H. McCURDY, ALLAN L. McDERMOTT, JAMES G. MORGAN, EDWIN A. STEVENS, HENRY B. THOMAS, MYLES TIERNEY, JAMES TIMPSON, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JOHN J. VOORHEES.

NO. 7.—4D DRAWING.

Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan of 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were in pursuance of the stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to the same, dated the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1899, this day drawn at the Offices of the Mexican Financial Agency, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of July next, when interest thereon will cease. In the presence of Walter Spencer Morgan Burns, Esq., a partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan and Company, Enrique Camacho Guisasola, Esq., Secretary of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government, and of Mr. John Dalton Venn, Notary Public of this City.

14 BONDS:

Nos.	865	1345	2203	2447	2542	2679
	811	1392	2268	2490	2562	2684
	1100	2170				

For £1,000 each, Series A, £14,000

43 BONDS:

Nos.	5021	7068	8101	9469	11242	14241
	5194	7123	8789	10198	11518	14454
	5324	7275	9313	10876	11860	14610
	5540	7354	9413	10530	12159	14782
	5814	7442	9579	10872	12322	14918
	6198	7690	9637	11246	14234	15004
	6435	For £800 each, Series B, £21,600				

90 BONDS:

Nos.	16383	21130	25405	29557	32084	37748
	16926	21156	25533	29656	32221	37891
	17016	21168	25571	29671	32329	38473
	17416	21184	25671	29871	33203	38473
	17426	21294	26281	30154	33583	38567
	17670	22128	26962	30175	33731	38684
	17792	22743	26975	30437	34142	38856
	17814	23003	27357	30457	34600	38877
	18294	23200	28558	31039	35028	39891
	18637	23254	28802	31637	35730	39993
	19246	23837	28887	31631	35743	40222
	19268	23854	28893	31688	35800	40255
	19668	23884	29133	31709	35967	40694
	20356	24091	29577	31757	36385	40901
	20804	24247	29656	31854	37287	40971

For £200 each, Series C, £18,000

210 BONDS:

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of 14 West Forty-fifth Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for James Allan, as executor, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100.5. The buyer was represented by a Mr. Snyder.

Moses K. Wallach has bought from the Hudson Realty Company 1,471 to 1,477 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, four six-story double tenements, with stores, on plot 100 by 100.

Jacob Chalmowitz and Thomas Carroll have bought 2,407 Second Avenue, 320 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 279 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and 2,319 First Avenue.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Louis Riccardo to V. Graziadio the four-story brick tenement 202 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 24 by 88; also, for Julius Tischmann to Giovanni Lordi, the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson Streets, 57.4 by 100, a six-story brick tenement, built under the new law and leased to one tenant for $14,600 per annum.

William C. Dewey, the buyer of the seven-story building 27 East Tenth Street, gave in part payment therefor the two three-story dwellings 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street, on plot 40 by 103.3 and irregular.

The southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 24.9 by 66, sold recently by the Belden estate, was conveyed yesterday to Elmer A. Darling.

It is reported the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 128 East Fifty-seventh Street has been bought by a Mr. Ferry. The owners of record of the property are Charles Heck and others.

E. Adler has resold the five-story flat 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to Myer & Aronson 821 Grand Street, running through to 822 Henry Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100 and irregular.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Nieberg Brothers the flat, with stores, on lot 20.2 by 93, at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Avenue B.

Mrs. Rosina Ochs has sold the four-story flat 601 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Galewski has purchased for a client from the estate of Celester M. A. Asley 338 West Fortieth Street, a three-story tenement on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

Louis Frankel has sold for Mrs. Seichel 1,4[illegible] First Avenue, a four-story and store flat, on lot 20 by 78, to Adolf Miller.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

[illegible] East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 24.9 by 55.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Rudolph Navartt: $5,825

By Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company.

Bronx Park, southwest corner Pelham Parkway and Bronxdale Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. M. Campbell: 3,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 146, 148 and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 18.8 by 100.11; three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $7,951.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Theodore L. Bailey, referee, 633 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Ninety-third Street, 18 by 68, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,203.

By Peter T. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Leopold Harburger, referee, 186 to 190 Beach Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100.5 by 65 by 147.8 by 68.3, three three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,673.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 107.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,986.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 362 feet east of Avenue C, for a five-story brick factory, 100 by 60; Eagle Pencil Company of 710 East Fourteenth Street, owner; R. W. Berger & Sons of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 415 to 419 West Fifty-first Street, for a five-story brick hospital, 55.5 by irregular; A. O'Neill, Alleghany, N. Y., owner; J. McGuire of 45 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, for three one-story frame storehouses, 20 by 94; Jacob Rupp, 625 Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; C. W. Smith, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $2,000.

Decatur Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Matilda Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 58; Emma Aldrich, Wakefield, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $6,100.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, west side, 50 feet south of the railroad crossing, for a one-story brick and steel testing room, 15 by 25; estate of I. E. Johnson, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheers, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Nos. 448 Greenwich Street, to a three-story brick office with store; W. A. Spencer, Paris, owner; Cleverdon & Putnam, 31 West 27 St., architects; cost, $350.

Nos. 507 and 509 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick stable; M. M. Ogden, Newport, R. I., owner; P. J. Brogan of 319 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundredth Street and Park Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Cohen of 76 East One Hundredth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfield of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 29 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Sonn of 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. H. Friedlander of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 115 to 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a one and two-story brick and stone concert hall and store; L. Sommer, premises, owner; M. J. Piskadlo of 170 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 795 Washington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Bahrenberg of 1001 West Thirteenth Street, owner; See & Silkworth of 800 Broadway, architects; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 9 to 13 East Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of H. Constable of 9 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Schickel & Shagra of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 609 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. White of 609 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. A. Rich of 505 West Ninety-first Street, architect; cost, $50.

White Plains Road, west side, 363 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 16 by 24; William W. Penfield, Westchester, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $300.

White Plains Road, west side, 51 feet north of Bronx Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 55; William Poll, Port Chester, owner; William T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Gunther Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 52.6; J. E. Perlin, Wakefield, owner; J. R. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $150.

Crescent Avenue, 128 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 80; Edward Reilly, 2,520 Cambreling Avenue, owner; Edward A. Rehnick of 2,515 Cambreling Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Tweed in Realty Management.

Charles H. Tweed of Speyer & Co., who has been a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Construction Company since its organization, was elected yesterday a member of its Executive Committee. This fact doubtless led to the circulation of an unfounded report that James Speyer no longer retained his membership in the realty corporation's Board of Directors. Mr. Speyer is still a member of that body.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, June 25.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 23, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 50x215.6x50x216; Emma J. and Charles W. Butler to William M. Wallace. (mtg $1,250): $1

CARTER AV, w s, 38.7 ft n of 178th St, 21.10x184.11x21.6x150.3; John Keegan to Jacob Beck 100

CARTER AV, w s, 28.9 ft n of 178th St, 21.10x184.11x21.6x150.3; John Keegan to Patrick J. Cleary 100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 144.6 ft n of Freeman St, 25.6x118.2x27.1x100; Nellie A. Lavelle to Charles H. Goodfield. (mtg) 100

CROSS ST, s s, 125 ft e of Mansfield Av, 100x214x100 to Long Island Sound, City Island; Catharine A. Woolley to Catharine A. Richard ..... Omitted

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, old line, 25x100; Charles Maidhoff to Charles Maidhoff, all title 1

DEVOE ST, w s, 25 feet south of Vyse Av, 25x100; Joseph M. Lennon to M. J. Emen. (mtg $76,500) 100

136TH ST, 203 West, 16.8x99.11; Madeline E. Claussen to Herman Jovehof. (mtg $6,000) 1

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Rocco Montemarano to Rosario Imperiale. (mtg $11,000) 1

144TH ST, e s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 19.5x99.11; Jacob Meaney to Jacob Herb and another. (mtg $40,000): 100

149TH ST, 605 East, 50x30; Simon M. Roeder to Margaret Meade 5,250

152D ST, s s, 105.6 ft e of Railroad Av, old line, 25x100; Rosalie Bendit to Annie E. Malcolm, ½ part 1

152D ST, s s, 105.6 ft e of Railroad Av, old line, 25x100; Joseph McIntyre to Rosalie Bendit, ½ part, quitclaim 1

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Vincent Av & s e corner of 179th St, 25x100; Peter J. Everett, referee, to Robert Goeller 6,600

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 111; Gerald Fitzgibbon to Rosenberg Brothers, 3 years $1,800

LEXINGTON AV, 2,085, s e corner of 126th St; Celia Schattman and another to Harris Goldman and others, 10 years; MANHATTAN AV, 59, n s e, 14.8 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Margaretha Becker to Joseph F. MacEntee and another, 10 years $3,510, 2,760

MULBERRY ST, 29; Louis A. Solomon to Ginto Bernardino and another, 5 years 480

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Broome St; Jacob Froelich and another to William Siegmeister, July 1, 1903, to May 1, 1907 1,380

SHERIFF ST, 50; Abraham Schulder and another to Isidore Ringer, 2 2-3 years 3,250

8TH AV, 1,218; Janet F. Malcolm to Thomas Callahan, 4 1-6 years 1,500

3D ST, 345 and 347 East; Hyman Dickstein to Jennie Wirtzman, 3 years 5,128

7TH ST, 111, 113, and 115; Leon Sobel and another to David Matusow, 5 years 9,750

8TH AV, 2,684, executors of Henry Hinck to Herman W. Oster, 3 years 980

18TH ST, 139 West; Timothy J. Kieley to Peter E. Daniellos, 3 years 1,650

23D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 18x98.9; the Standard Gas Light Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, 3 years 1,500

26TH ST, 121 and 123 East; Lexington Av, 744, w s; Francis C. Reedort to Leonard & Gerstle, 11½ years from Jan. 1, 1903, per month, $518.57, $400, and 500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

ANGELL, Emerson C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 25th St, n s, 79.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent $25,000

APGAR, Louis J., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Greenwich St, 201, 5 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

BACKER, George, to American Mortgage Company; 24th St, 117 and 119 East, 3 years 37,500

BACKER, George, to American Mortgage Company; 24th St, 117 and 119 East, prior mtg $37,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

BAUER, (Dimberg) Clara to Charles Dorn, and another; 121st St, 244 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

BAYLES, Laura, to Sara F. H. Austin; 8th St, 19 West; due June 10, 1903, 4½ per cent 20,000

BRUNDAGE, Caroline A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 574, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

CARPENTER, Minnie, to Philip H. Houston; 146th St, 622 East; due July 1, 1906 16,000

CHESSMAN, Alice M., to Margaret L. Zborowski; West St, s e, 43.9 ft e of Desbrosses St, ½ part; also Desbrosses St, n s, 85 ft e of West St, ½ part, 3 years 5,000

O'NEILL, Mary, to German Savings Bank; 44th St, 47, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

RANKEN, Frederick W., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, 14, s s, corner of Mercer St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

RICHARD, Catharine A., to Catharine A. Woolley; Cross St, s s, 125 ft e of Mansfield Av, 3 years 2,500

RICKARD, Catherine A., and husband to Catharine A. Woolley; 19th Av, 219, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,800

ROLLNICK, Max, to Ana Collins; 18th St, 509 and 518 East, prior mtgs $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

ROSENBERG, Isaac, and another to John Kaufman; Avenue C, n w corner of 9th St, due June 15, 1904, 6 per cent 8,000

SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Fanny Braun and others, executors; Fairmount Place, n s, 40 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years 6,000

SHEAR, George H., to Albert Goettmann; King St, 20, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent 6,000

SHERMAN, Catherine E., to Eva E. Weber; Maitland Av, n s, 275 ft w of Mapes Av, Westchester, 1 year, gold 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRETZEL, Julie B., to Anna Marshall $1

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 225,000

FEIERSTEIN, Bertha, to William J. Amend, executor 4,500

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to the Jefferson Bank 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ury Dancenberg and others, trustees 6,500

HERRNSTEIN, Albert, and another to Max J. Klein, ¼ part 1

HUGGINS, John F., to Samuel J. Hugins 1

KIRSAM, Jonas B., and another to Thomas G. Ritch and another, trustees 46,125

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Louise Borges 28,000

NEWMAN, Isaac, to Moses Oppenheimer. 3,000

PURSER, George H., as executor, to Bertha H. Adams 5,418

PURSER, George H., Jr., as executor, to Margaret S. Valentine 3,259

PURSER, George H., Jr., as executor, to Edith V. Elmendorf 1,118

RADT, Max, to Benjamin Gabriloviz 1

ROBERTS, Mary, to American Mortgage Company 16,072

SIRE, Meyer L., to Marie E. Jacobson 1

THE STATE BANK to Isaac Untermyer and others, trustees 14,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, as executor, to Amalia Schellenberger 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,118; Jacob Finestone against Dr. Henry Illoway, owner and contractor $238

MADISON ST, 223; Harris Chabus against Sarah Shapiro, owner 167

UNION AV, 715; Solomon Schei against Anna G. E. Tutil, owner and contractor 9

10TH AV, 524; John J. Hearn against Frederick Meyer, owner and contractor. 100

41ST ST, 504 West; John Jebb against St. Raphael's Church, owner; John J. Hearn, contractor 90

52D ST, 10 East; W. E. Pruden Hardware Company against Alfred E. Hackscher, owner; Perez M. Stewart, contractor 832

52D ST, 12 East; W. E. Pruden Hardware Company against M. Emma and Levi C. Weir, owners; Perez M. Stewart, contractor 832

52D ST, 10 East; Paul B. Fugh & Co. against August Heckscher, owner; Perez M. Stewart, contractor 2,250

52D ST, 12 East; Paul B. Fugh & Co. against Emma Weir, owner; Perez M. Stewart, contractor 2,050

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1890.

AVENUE C and 8th St, n w corner, 100.5x83; John Kerman, loans to Samuel Rosenberg and Solomon Levin $45,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

52D ST, 10 East; Perez M. Stewart on August Heckscher to Bradley & Currier Company $500

52D ST, 12 East; Perez M. Stewart on Levi C. and M. Emma Weir to Bradley & Currier Company 1,188

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x100; John J. Fish against Henrietta Hahn and another, March 22, 1903, canceled $929

WHITLEY BLOCK founded by Kelly against West, Hubert, and Laight Sts; Crocker-Wheeler Company against Henry B. Seaman and another, June 6, 1903, by bond.

WILLIAMS AV, 1,034; Atlas Prescriptions Company against H. A. Gumbleton and another, May 5, 1903 2,168

34TH ST, 131 East; Joseph Bayan against Jane Clerke, executor, and another, Feb. 24, 1903 108

140TH ST, 304 and 306 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against Ida J. Walker and another, June 9, 1903 1,377

140TH ST, 304 and 306 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against Ida J. Walker and another, June 5, 1903 2,700

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A and 12th St, n w corner, 25x94; John T. McRoy against Henry Bergfieldt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

MADISON AV, 1,112; Jacob Finestone against Henry Illoway, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. P. Hummel.

RIVINGTON ST, 325½; Joseph Emrich against Max Goldstein and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, G. B. Hayes.

WEST ST, 250; City New York against Samuel Carey and another; 10th St, 444 East, same against Fannie E. Cohen; 117th St, 312 West, same against James A. Dunn and another; 146th St, 734 to 738 East, same against Joseph Frank; 112th St, 133 West, same against Fannie Falk; 59th St, 70 West, same against Louis W. Henriques; East Houston St, 403, same against Charles Weber; 2d Av, 750, same against Isadore Yackovich and another; West End Av, 150, same against Mary A. Keogh; Watts St, 20, same against James O'Gara and another; Allen St, 173, same against Lena Richter; Grand St, 315, same against Jacob Wolff; 11th St, 642 East, same against Meyer Solomon, thirteen actions, (violation of Tenement House acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

53D ST, 10 East; William H. Jackson Company against George G. Haven, Jr., and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

54TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 6th Av, 13x100.5; Euphemia A. Hawes against Meyer L. Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawes & Metcalf.

141ST ST, n s, 414 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Francis H. Catlin against Congress Brewing Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

141ST ST, 306 West; Herman Meyer against Francis V. Dixon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bloch & Ettinger.

195TH ST and Valentine Av, n e corner, 100x25; Fredericka Knoechel against Jane Kenn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Herron.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MEYER COHEN.—Meyer Cohen, a manager at 31 West Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,365 and no assets.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.—Joseph Johnson, liquor dealer, of 383 Spring Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,806 and nominal assets of $1,800 on a debt due him by Michael Johnson of Mobile, Ala.

JOSEPH BOROWSKY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long receiver of the assets of Joseph Borowsky, dealer in clothing, at Tarrytown, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

CHARLES H. POWERS.—Charles H. Powers of 2,083 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,658 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1892 and 1900 for building materials, explosives, rent, &c.

E. M. GUBSCH & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of E. M. Gubsch & Co., dealers in pyrographic works, at 114 East Twenty-third Street, on the application of John D. Raiss, a creditor.

STEIN & HIRSCH.—Stein & Hirsch, dealers in cloaks and suits, formerly of 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 22 last, having failed to file their schedules, a list of creditors was filed yesterday by W. Einhorn, a creditor, which gives the names of 130 creditors, whose claims aggregate $23,500.

J. & H. SCHATTMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Schattman Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing, formerly at 736 Broadway, show liabilities of $35,075 and nominal assets of $21,480, consisting of stock, $9,000, and accounts, $12,480. Among the creditors are James Talcott, $2,500; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $2,000; H. Newman & Co., $2,000; Sullivan, Vall & Co., $3,900; S. M. Cohen & Co., $1,600; J. & J. Dobson & Co., $1,750.

GEORGE WATSON.—George Watson, a commission agent residing at 244 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $22,501 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $10,000 are due to various creditors in London, Liverpool, and other places in England for horses, saddlery, clothing, dry goods, jewelry, &c., purchased in 1900 and 1901. Among the creditors are T. Coker of Norfolk, England, $4,800 for horses; Walter Brothers, Crawfordsville, Ind., $10,000 for horses, and the Campbell & Reid Company of East St. Louis, Ill., $2,500 for horses.

MARIE S. PENFIELD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Marie S. Penfield of 123 East Eighty-ninth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 24, 1901, showing liabilities of $0,125 and assets of $10, which she did not give a satisfactory statement concerning matters relating to her estate and the disposition of it. It was alleged that a large amount of property has come into her possession in the past five years, and her testimony regarding the disposition of it was unsatisfactory. It was also claimed that in 1896 she received $45,000 from L. S. Penfield, and creditors were curious to know how she had spent so much money.

SCHAFRAN BROTHERS.—The failure of Schafran Brothers, manufacturers of children's clothing at 588 and 590 Broadway, has caused a big stir in the trade, and there was a lively race among five lawyers yesterday to put the firm into bankruptcy. Hays & Hershfield got in first with a petition by James Stern, doing business as James Stern & Co., a creditor for $1,[illegible], and about the same time Joseph Ullman & Bronner filed a petition for the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $[illegible]; Charles Stich, $144, and Allen-Lane Company, $586. Both petitions allege that the firm is insolvent and made an assignment on Wednesday. Hays & Hershfield said the liabilities are $100,000 and assets about $64,000, consisting of stock, $45,000; accounts, $15,000; cash, $2,000; machinery and fixtures $2,000. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Charles M. Hough receiver of the assets with a bond of $32,000 on the joint application of Hays & Hershfield and Myers, Goldsmith & Bromner. Benjamin Jacobs, the assignee, has sent a circular letter to the creditors stating that the failure was caused by depression in business throughout the country and inability to make collections or to dispose of merchandise. The stock accounts and business of the firm are intact, and it is suggested that creditors defer any legal proceedings as in all probability an amicable settlement can be arranged.

Attachments for Commissions.

Sheriff O'Brien has received attachments against the Dewey Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company for $20,544 and against the Jericho Mining and Milling Company for $750, both in favor of William H. Alexander on claims for commissions on the sale of Treasury stock of these companies. They were granted on the ground that they are Washington State corporations, and were served on the Trust Company of the Republic.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Isaac—Skolkin $647

AUTOMATIC SMOKE PREVENTER Company—F. Russell 151

ALTON, Harry—J. S. Bailey & Co. 82

ADAMS, Samuel F.—J. J. McBride 208

BROOKWELL, George W.—Hillip-Beahope Company 435

BRONNER, Emma R.—L. Oberst, costs 111

BARDON, Lawrence—H. McGarry 60

BROOKWELL, George W.—G. Schomberg 309

BUTLER, Jacob D. — Moquin-Offerman-Heissenbuttel Coal Company 504

BESTI, William, and Herman Dede—H. E. Caytiles and another 231

BERGH, Lillie D.—Emilio—W. Siegrist 143

CANNON, Patrick—R. J. Wright 41

CAPPELLO, Charles—S. Desowitz 43

COHEN, Isaac—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company 416

DORF, Max—P. D. Rosenberg and another 507

DOONER, John A., and J. Charles Hankinson, Mutual Bank 325

DOUGLASS, William H.—J. H. Hobert 69

DELANEY, Mary, Catharine, and Joseph, and Rose A. Gaylord—M. P. Delaney 265

DOTY, Frederick—L. Simon, executrix 271

DEVLIN, Annie L.—Sterling Realty Company 915

FOOTLIGHTS PUBLISHING COMPANY and Abraham M. Eisenberg—New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, costs 60

HARRIS, Abraham—M. J. Adrian, costs 45

HERRERA, Jose A.—J. Williams 250

HAYSLIP, Andrew—B. W. Freyer 2,088

HEAFY, Thomas and Patrick—National Casket Company 342

HALLIDAY, Franklin H.—J. Schwartz 212

HOVER, Philip L.—M. Marx, costs 93

JACKSON, Mary E.—R. W. Taller, executor, costs 60

JAVAR, Jacob—H. Koehler Company 71

JONES, Millicent—P. F. Schmidt 947

KENNY, William; Charles Lehr, and William Rosebourgh—R. Cameron 183

KILLEEN, Annie—R. Perlhefter 272

KERR, James—Fairchild Brothers & Foster, Corporation, costs 39

LOCKHART, Walter S.—Swift & Co. 372

LATHAM, Otway—C. M. Leventritt 273

LEVIN, Samuel and Weit—S. Brill 316

LEWIS, Robert—J. Spiro and another 90

MAAS, Louis—Chickering Club, costs 74

McGORLEY, James—A. H. Gilbert 150

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Horowitz 260

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. McKay 6,394

MAHONEY, Lorenzo—J. Cohen 1,266

McELWEE, Alexander—E. M. De Blois 223

NORDEN, Edwin J.—W. L. Kleter, receiver 150

NEW YORK AND KENTUCKY COMPANY—E. Hilton 85

NOVICK, Simon and Abraham—P. Faver 12

NAYLER, Edward—H. B. Claflin Company 92

OGDEN, Edwin—C. H. Stevens 133

OWENS, Mary D.—J. Wanamaker 139

POWELL, Stephen H., and Henry C. Butcher—Union Bank of Brooklyn 1,154

RUEFFER, Edward—J. S. Jones 52

REAMER, Lawrence—J. L. Dawson, M. D. 30

SCHWARTZ, Hyman—D. Gluck and another 62

SIROTA, Herman and Bernard—M. Bernstein 1,767

SALTZMAN, Henry G.—J. E. Richardson, costs 24

SIRE, Henry E., and Leander S.—Boston Artificial Leather Company 200

SCHREYER, John—J. A. Deering 2,078

SHEAR, Herbert C.—C. D. Clark 36

TOWNSEND, Charles H.—J. D. Church 378

TAUBERT, William H.—E. McPhillips, costs 76

WOOD, Olive A.—J. G. Johnston and another 122

THE SCHUYLER HOTEL COMPANY—J. F. Sayward and another 123

THE HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION Company—E. Billion 1,189

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—S. Gross 235

TORREY, David M.—F. A. Huneken 1,140

THOMPSON, Walter H.—A. Lewis 316

YAGER, William—M. Schneider 94

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—P. Marx 27

WHYMPER, Lionel B.—C. A. Braxmar Company 23

WALLS, John—H. Hirst, Jr. 120

VON EGLOFFSTEIN, Claus R.—M. J. Levy 204

WOLF, Isaac—B. Goodman 37

WEBER, Frederick—E. H. Dorman 184

WOOLJIN, William F.—Stanley & Patterson 88

WOOD, Edward C.—I. Sobel 26

WALLACE, Lynn L.—J. C. Howe and another 138

WEINFOHL, Charles H.—E. Mayer 109

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.85
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.60
Cotton, middling	12.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	8.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, June 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 80@83c; No. 3, 75@79c; No. 2 red, 81½@83½c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 yellow, 51½@52c; No. 2 oats, 40½@41c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 41½@43½c; No. 2 rye, 83@84c; good feeding barley, 45@50c; fair to choice malting, 50@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $18.47½@18.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.40@8.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.60@8.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8@8¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.00@11.75.

COTTON.—Erratic as have been fluctuations in cotton recently, the market of yesterday was second to none in the breadth and violence of its price changes. Taking the course of September for instance: It opened at 11.70, sold up to 11.90—a gain of 20 points—then lost 34 points, closing at 11.76. The course of August was little less remarkable. Opening at 12.71, and selling down to 12.70, it advanced 23 points to 12.93, and closed 10 points below that, at 12.83. While the rest of the list swung within a smaller compass, it was still very irregular, and sentiment at the close of business was quite as unsettled and divided as at any time during the season. All the opening prices showed a decline of 10 points to an advance of 1 point, the declines being in the nearby positions. For a brief interval the market hung, with the trade apparently waiting some lead from the attitude of the big bulls. This was promptly forthcoming in the shape of a spectacular advance in the September at New Orleans, where that option shot up 29 points, and which reacted after the completion of the call in the local market prices were once more on their way toward new high records. The market during the forenoon naturally had periods of lessened activity and firmness, but the setbacks were comparatively slight until July had sold even with its previous best price, (13.09,) and August, reaching 12.93 and September 11.90, had touched new high records for the season, with the late months showing continued firmness and activity, though not surpassing their previous high marks. In the last half hour the room was encouraged to take the short side, and realizing showed increasing volume, September showing special weakness. The list was finally barely steady, with July net 5 points lower, August net 5 points higher, and the other notes 1@2 points higher. Sales were estimated at 700,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	.....	.....	.....	12.00@12.02
July	12.60	13.09	12.57	12.95@12.96
August	12.71	12.93	12.70	12.83@12.84
September	11.70	11.90	11.76	11.85@11.86
October	10.40	10.57	10.39	10.42@10.43
November	10.00	10.18	10.00	10.01@10.02
December	9.63	10.10	9.91	9.98@9.99
January	9.90	10.05	9.90	9.91@9.92
February	9.90	9.90	9.95	...@...

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Spot cotton firmer; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 300; American, 2,000. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6.96d. Futures opened steady, 8@6 points advance; closed steady, net 5@15 points higher. June 6.79; June-July, 6.76@6.77; July-August, 6.74; August-September, 6.63; September-October, 6.10; October-November, 6.04; November-December, 5.92; December-January, 5.87; January-February, 5.86; February-March, 5.86@5.85. Manchester quiet. Cloths, very little doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The advance of 2c on Monday was a bonus which occurred in wheat and about the same time yesterday. Bears were quiet and nominally unchanged as bulls were short of extraordinary in view of the fact that it came on top of a series of very strong markets, and with news very little different from that prevailing all the week. There seemed to be absolutely no opposition to the advance, bears being overwhelmed by the apparent ease with which prices sold up on the least buying, and with speculative trade at least in New York, not of a volume to match the advance. In Chicago, however, and other Western markets a good commission house business was reported, indicating that the public has been attracted by the steady advance of the last few weeks. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 94¼c, both to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 93½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 93½c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 89½c, nominal.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 88@90c; No. 2 Northern, 81@86c; September, new, 79½@79¾c; old, 83c bid. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 48@53c. Corn—September, 51½c bid.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 82c; July, 86c; September, 79½@80c; No. 2 hard, 80@82c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 55c; July, 51½c; September, 50½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 40c; July, 40c; September, 33½c; No. 2 white, 45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 26.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 88½c; July, 88½c; September, 79c; No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; No. 3 Northern, 83½c.

DULUTH, June 26.—Close: Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c; July, 87c; September, 79½c; December, 79½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.20; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.75; extra, No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; red dog, $23.50@$24.50, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3@$3.20, to land. Buckwheat—Prime white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.12@$1.14. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, prompt, $19; Spring bran, middling, $19.25@$19.75; in 200-lb sacks;

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

Capt. Henry C. Fisher from examiner of recruits at Baltimore and duty at Fort McPherson to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, to relieve Major William D. Crosby. Major Crosby will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Major Louis Brechmein from duty in the Philippines to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Theodore C. Lister from West Point to New York for temporary duty to relieve Major William H. Arthur. Major Arthur will report to Washington, and report to the Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home for duty as Attending Surgeon, to relieve Major Louis A. Largarde.

First Lieut. Homer D. Bloomburgh, upon the expiration of his leave, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the unassigned list, and upon expiration of his leave of absence, will report at Fort Slocum for duty.

First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Sixteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of San Juan, for duty.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford is transferred from the Ninety-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Changes in stations of officers of the Ordnance Department:

Major Daniel M. Taylor from San Antonio to Watervliet, N. Y., to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles Shaler.

Capt. Charles C. Jamison from the Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 1, to Rock Island.

Capt. Charles H. Clark from the Rock Island Arsenal to Springfield, Mass.

Lieut. Col. John Mahan from Springfield Armory to San Antonio, Texas.

Major Charles D. Roop from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, to take effect July 5, to Washington for duty with the Chief of Ordnance.

Major Robert S. Smith, Paymaster, will proceed to Chicago for duty during the temporary absence of the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Capt. Dennis P. Condray is transferred from the Seventeenth to the Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. Oscar J. Charles from the Twenty-sixth to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers is detached from the Iowa, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Minneapolis, and to duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. G. F. Eaton is ordered to Bayonne, N. J., for duty in connection with inspection of boilers building at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Lieut. J. J. Terrill is detached from the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, and ordered home, with two months' sick leave.

Lieut. G. R. Slocum is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. J. E. Smith is detached from the Atlanta, and ordered home to wait orders.

Midshipman F. W. Foote is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Baltimore.

Midshipmen W. W. Smith and R. W. Ryden are detached from the Santee, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald's orders of six months' leave granted from June 16.

The following officers have been commissioned: Lieut. G. C. Sweet, (junior grade,) Surgeons W. R. Wheeler, L. Morris, F. T. Pimdwell, C. F. Kindleberger, and P. C. Cook, Pay Inspector Lyman C. Coward, Passed Assistant Paymasters W. T. Wallace and W. T. Cassin, and Capt. H. C. Snyder.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Arrivals: Glacier at Tompkinsville, Vixen at Calmarera, and Scyth at New London.

Sailings: Alexander from Norfolk for Baltimore, Leonidas from Portsmouth, N. H., for Lambert's Point, Newport from Boston for Tompkinsville, Illinois, Massachusetts, Alabama, Kearsarge, Mayflower, Caesar, Sterling, and Lebanon from Tompkinsville for Azores, and Michigan from Milwaukee for Detroit.

Sayville's Colony of Diplomats.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 25.—At least one more Washington diplomat is to spend the Summer at Sayville. The Peruvian and Guatemalan Ministers are already here, and Señor Martin Garcia Neron, Minister from the Argentine Republic, to-day rented the cottage of C. A. Brown, near the Great South Bay, for the Summer. Other diplomats have options on Sayville and Bayport cottages.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Bauman vs. Jones, appellant; New York Elevator Supply Company, appellant, vs. Bremer; Jones, appellant, vs. Daly; Phoenix Bank, appellant, vs. Stein; Agan vs. Barry, appellant; Dadirrian & Kemp, respondents, appellants; Vanderpoel, appellant, vs. Behn; Cowing vs. Browne and another, appellants; Russell and others, appellants and respondents, vs. Hilton et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Morrison, appellant, vs. Syracuse.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

In re Plass; to revoke liquor tax certificate.—Finch, appellant, vs. Clark; same vs. Sheehy.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Warnum, receiver, vs. Behn et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Greene, appellant, vs. Gass et al., impleaded.—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions answered as stated in opinion.

Habany vs. Carr et al., appellants; Gray vs. Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, appellants.—Orders reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the event.

Bradley & Currier Company, appellant, vs. Pachtenn; Strickland, appellant, vs. Hilty; Pooley vs. Martin and another, appellants; Cox vs. Mayor, appellant; Cox vs. Island Mining Company, appellant.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

People ex rel. Simon Licherman, appellant, vs. Van Siclen, Warden City Prison.—Order and judgment affirmed.

Adjourned until Oct. 5, when a new calendar will be in force.

New York Calendars—Friday, June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Holloway vs. Coler.
2—Cash vs. Sons of Israel vs. Horowitz.
4—Sims vs. Meyrash.
5—Treeder vs. Schuldknecht.
6—Schmitt vs. Sullivan.
7—Nicolosi vs. Cutler.
8—Rosenstein vs. Am. Soap & Novelty Co.
9—Mackin vs. 1st St. Ry. Co.
10—Chris. vs. same.
11—Gerson vs. same.
12—Ferrari vs. same.
13—Rathborne vs. Hatch.
14—Union Trust Co. vs. Ch. Wade's Sons.
15—Ch. Scott & Co. vs. Stocker-Seibold Co.
16—Barrell vs. Todd.
17—Chasmar vs. Stewart.
18—Armbruster vs. Cycle Checking Lock Co.
19—Harris vs. Hayman.
20—Maxwell vs. Whitaker.
21—Mason vs. Major.
22—Rayner vs. Rayner.
23—Potter vs. Woodriff.
24—Barrett vs. Barrett.
25—Ferris vs. Johnston.
26—Cohn vs. Wood, &c., Co. vs. Northampton Cement Co.
27—Espinola vs. R. R. Co.
28—Weinstein vs. same.
29—Kahn vs. same.
30—Ginsberg vs. same.
31—Morgan vs. same.
32—Foldy vs. same.
33—Friedman vs. same.
34—Abrams vs. same.
35—Gross vs. same.
36—Samuelson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers.
104—Wilson vs. Press Pub. Co.
145—Stanley vs. same.
Preferred causes.
2186—Williams vs. Feitner.
2406—Mayer, Schoen & Pt. F. C. & H. M. R. R. Co.
2128—City of New York vs. Sieger.
General calendar.
1699—Blanchard vs. Tester.
2054—Weatherod vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2266.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be heard from day calendar day after trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crippen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Garvin, and Train for the People.

1—Frank S. Weller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 11660—Bartig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2379—Man. Yacht Club vs. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Ascher, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Annie Louisa Dockery.
2—James Bowen.
3—Stephen Brodie.
4—Helen S. M. Brodie.
5—Andrew Wilkinson.
6—Jannette Chase.
7—George Green.
8—Joseph Pregler.
9—John C. O'Brien.
10—Robert T. F. Lane.
11—Sarah Ann Waters.
12—John G. Cottam.
13—Henry Gledhill.
14—Bartlett S. Marshall.
15—same.
16—Samuel Jacoby.
17—Henry Gledhill.
18—Alvah Hall.
19—Edward Freeland.
20—Martha Joseph.
21—Mary Murray or Totten.
22—Warner F. Bijur.
23—John Sillinger.
24—St. Stanton Barnard.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court-Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be heard at 11 A. M. Non contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.
6004—Weiss vs. Prince.
7163—Kheel vs. Dagnon-McLean Co.
7168—Budetsky vs. Roude.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2843—Nicholson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.
7284—Am. Coal & Ry. Co. vs. Erie R. R. Co.
7335—Steuer vs. Rockwood.
7366—Preston vs. Arnot.
7382—Feigel vs. Blake.
7417—Kahn vs. Moutzler.
7412—Bernstein vs. Sirotta.
7067—Am. Litho. Co. vs. Sheffield Arms Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 1325—Applebaum vs. Lawrence. No day calendar. Highest number reached on regular call, 3155.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Smyth for the People.

1—Harry Brown.
2—Edward Marshall.
3—Samuel Jaffe.
4—Simon Klein.
5—Herman Peter Kowsky.
6—Giuseppe Bertolero.
7—Isaac Raimann.
8—George McIntyre.
9—Edith Brown.
10—James Padula.
Pleadings.
1—Tommaso Pelto.
2—John Buttler, John Reddy.
3—Samuel Craven.
4—Frank C. Jagoe.
5—John P. Juhase.
6—Abable G. Lallemand.
7—Joseph Alter.
8—Isidor Nathan.
9—Gus Rosenthal.
10—Dora Schall.
11—Isaac Minties.
12—Antonio Genova.
13—Giuseppe Fenaro.
14—Charles Lewis.
15—Edward Sprague, William A. Hill.
16—John Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Samuel Beekman.
2—Michael Livingston.
3—John Willis.
4—Ignatz Schneider.
5—John Franklin.
6—Edward J. Collins.
7—John Herbert.
8—John Hesse.
9—Eustachio Santillo.
10—Joseph Romano.
11—Thomas F. Dorgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Towns for the People.

1—Gould M. Dutton.
2—Alexandro Rubenki.
3—Harry Pacukobi, David Berman, Peter Berman.
4—J. Lattimore Pataky.
5—James Howard.
6—John Cummings, alias Charles Hess.
7—Otto Burgdorf, Kate Read.
8—Lillian Payt.
9—Max Greenman.
10—William Collins.
11—John Moccia.
12—Jennie Smith.
13—Mary Davis, alias Mary Delmonte, alias Mary Noble, alias Mamie Noble.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Sanford for the People.

1—Henry Wittenberg.
2—John M. Swasey.
3—Florence Monahan.
4—George Moore.
5—Charles S. Carroll.
6—George Smith.
7—Tony Munday.
8—Thomas Sullivan.
9—Charles Brown.
10—Samuel Munarski.
11—George Bishop.
12—Jacob Cohen.
13—Sophia Gilford.
14—Benjamin Isakowitz.
15—Frank Farrell, Thomas F. Coffey.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Annette Moran vs. J. Lee Morrell, executor et al.—Donald McLean.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sickles vs. Meade—Robert L. Wensley. Norton vs. Wray—Emanuel Blumenstel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Conley—Edmund J. Tindale. Benjamin vs. Chesebro—Joseph P. Hennessy.

In re Farrell—Edward B. La Fetra.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Koppe—C. R. Carruth. Wise vs. Rock—Charles A. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Duryea vs. Dryer—Henry Stirland.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Slayback vs. Raymond, (two cases)—Franklin Bartlett.

Brooklyn Calendars—Friday, June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—No day calendar. Naturalization of citizens and arraignments.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Adjourned.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Co-operative Building Bank vs. Ogins and others—George B. Ackerly, to sell. Slagle vs. Brooklyn Amusement Company—George Williams, to hear and determine. Drew Theological Seminary, &c., vs. Simpson—John M. Zurn, to compute.

Queens County Calendar — Friday, June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

430—Kasten vs. Kasten.
443—Bischoff vs. North Shore Realty Co.
439—Andrews vs. Andrews and another.
437—Same vs. same.
440—Corn vs. Levy.
425—Eldridge, as executor, vs. Stewart.
406—Wenzel vs. Geiser.

Westchester County Calendar.

Day calendar for June 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Court adjourned sine die.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,833.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS KLUGMAN and SAMUEL B. BENJAMIN, individually and as composing the firm of Klugman & Benjamin, and the firm of KLUGMAN & BENJAMIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that no trustee having been appointed or elected at the first meeting of creditors herein, which was held before me March 11, 1903, and closed May 22, 1903, pursuant to General Order in Bankruptcy XXV., a special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 42 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. If the creditors do not appoint a trustee, an appointment will be made by the court.

New York, June 24, 1903.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
42 Cedar Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN A. R. MOSES, Plaintiff, against ALBERT E. HATCH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of July, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side or line of Greenwich Street, distant northerly from the northwesterly corner of Beach and Greenwich Streets seventy-three (73) feet and one (1) inch, and running thence northerly along said westerly side or line of Greenwich Street twenty-seven (27) feet to the southeasterly corner of a lot formerly owned by Jerome Mooney, now owned by said Albert E. Hatch; thence westerly at a right angle with Greenwich Street one hundred feet; thence southerly at a right angle and parallel with Greenwich Street twenty-seven feet; thence easterly at a right angle one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as Number four hundred, formerly three hundred and eighty-six, Greenwich Street.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1903.

FRANK COCHRANE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 400 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,047.82, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $172.00, with interest from June 8th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $621.61 and interest. The property is to be sold subject to a mortgage held by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, on which there is due $20,000, principal, bearing interest at 4 per cent. from January 1, 1903, which is a lien prior and superior to the aforesaid judgment.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1903.

FRANK COCHRANE, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET F. BOYD, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH L. HUGHES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-eight feet and four inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-six feet and eight inches; thence northerly and through a certain other party wall and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the same, twenty-six feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, and Sixteen on a map entitled "Map in partition of lands situate in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New York, belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Ferris, deceased, attached to the judgment in partition action between Benjamin Ferris, plaintiff, and Charles Ferris and others, defendants," made by Robert W. Emery, City Surveyor, dated May 12th, 1894, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester. Said lots Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, and Sixteen, taken together, are bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of the Road to Dock, where the division line between lots Numbers Twelve and Thirteen on said map touches said line of said road, and running thence northwestwardly, westwardly, and southwestwardly along said road to Harlem, as laid down on said map, one hundred and forty-four and thirty-six one-hundredths feet to lot Number Fourteen on said map; thence running southeastwardly along said lot Number Fourteen, one hundred feet to lot Number 15 on said map; thence northeastwardly along said lot Number 15, one hundred and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; thence southeastwardly and along the rear of said lot Number 16, four and thirty-five one-hundredths feet to lot Number 12 on said map; and thence northeastwardly along said lot Number 12, one hundred and sixty-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.

The First Parcel to be sold subject to mortgage aggregating $20,000, with interest, and the second to a mortgage of $8,000, with interest.

Both the said parcels to be sold free and clear of other liens and of the rights and interests therein of all parties to this action.

Dated New York, June 16, 1903.

JOHN J. DELANY, Referee.

WARREN LESLIE, Atty. for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HERMAN FOX, Atty. for Deft., 235 Broadway, N. Y. City.

H. K. CODDINGTON, Atty. for Deft. and for Guardian ad litem, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

J. R. BOWEN, Atty. for Defts., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JOHN S. HARRISON, Atty. for Defts., 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JOHN H. HARRISON, Guardian ad litem, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ARTHUR W. GILBERT, Guardian ad litem, 18 Broadway, N. Y. City.

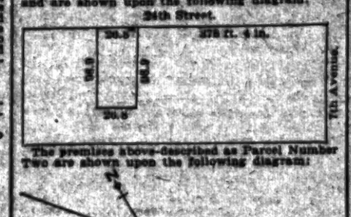
ABBOTT & COYNE, Attys. for Guardian ad litem, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A. J. GILBERT, Atty. for Deft., 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

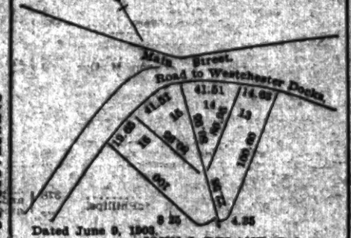
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Atty. for Deft., 27 William Street, N. Y. City.

ROSENDALE & DODD, Attys. for Deft., 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The premises above described as Parcel Number One are known as Number 222 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and are shown upon the following diagram:



The premises above described as Parcel Number Two are shown upon the following diagram:



Dated June 9, 1903.

JOHN J. DELANY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MATILDA MAHR, plaintiff, against GEORGE WIDDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter S. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and described as follows, to wit: Being all those three certain lots numbered one hundred and fifty-eight (158,) one hundred and fifty-nine (159,) and one hundred and sixty (160,) on a map entitled, as a "Map of a portion of the Dater Estate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," as surveyed and laid out by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23rd day of February, 1894, and designated as map Number Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and which said lots are bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Beach Avenue distant one hundred and seventy-four feet and four one-hundredths (174.04) feet southerly from the intersection of the easterly side of Beach Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; running thence easterly, or nearly so, and parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street along a line drawn between lots one hundred and fifty-seven (157) and one hundred and fifty-eight (158) one hundred and sixty feet (160.00) to the rear line of said lot; thence southerly, or nearly so, and along a line drawn between lots one hundred and fifty-eight (158) and one hundred and fifty-nine (159) one hundred and sixty feet (160.) on the same side, and lots one hundred and seventy-five (175.) one hundred and seventy-four (174.) and one hundred and seventy-three (173.) on the other side sixty-five (65) feet to a point formed by the intersection of lots one hundred and sixty (160.) one hundred and seventy-three (173.) one hundred and sixty-six (166.) and one hundred and sixty-seven (167) on said map; thence westerly, or nearly so, and along a line drawn between lots one hundred and sixty-six (166.) one hundred and sixty-five (165.) and one hundred and sixty-one (161.) on the one side, and lots one hundred and sixty (160.) on the other side and again parallel to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street one hundred and forty-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths (147.56) feet to the easterly side of Beach Avenue; running thence northerly, or nearly so, and along the said easterly side of Beach Avenue sixty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths (66.27) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

LEOPOLD HARBURGER, Referee.

Dated New York, June 1st, 1903.

PHILIP V. BRITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 158, 159, and 160 Beach Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is two thousand four hundred and sixty-four and 48-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and nine and 00-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6.00 unpaid water rent and the amount of an assessment for opening 156th Street dated May 22, 1903, exact amount thereof unknown, and interest.

LEOPOLD HARBURGER, Referee.

Dated June 1st, 1903.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SNOW, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. SNOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at his place of transacting business at the office of Parker & Aaron, No. 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1903.—DELLA M. SNOW, Executrix. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je16-lawtuF&d18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOTT, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elwood M. Dasher, Isabella McKee, Sarah M. Scales, Mary M. Scales, Fred K. Zwelfel, W. H. Curris, Charles Goodman, Abraham H. Tummel, Thomas Davis, Sr., Herbert Wm. Rand, Town Library of the Town of Charlestown, New Hampshire, the Town of Charlestown, New Hampshire, the Lambs Club, the Lambs Library, the Actors Fund of the City of New York, the Library of the Astor Fund, the Astor Library, (since consolidated with the Astor Library,) and to the heirs at law and next of kin of T. Henry French, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. MOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-first day of July, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank McKee and Thomas E. Clarke, as executors and trustees of the estate of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if any you have, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[C. D.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

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SUPREMACY IN RESORT AND HOTEL ADVERTISING.

The volume of resort advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 231,—0811 agate lines of resort and hotel advertising in the year 1902—a gain of 130,274 agate lines over the previous year.

FOR SALE.

Bi-Metal and French Steam Coffee Pot Co.,
948 Broadway,
Bet. 23d & 24th Sts., N. Y.

THE GENUINE FRENCH STEAM COFFEE POT

is the highest perfection in the art of making delicious coffee. All genuine new style French Steam Coffee Pots are stamped on the bottom.

JOS. HEINRICHS
Paris—New York.

Coffee Pots of every description repaired, and any missing parts replaced. Solid Sterling silver-lined, copper tea kettles, coffee pots and chafing dishes.

ROOFS PAINTED for 3-4 cent per square foot. Work and Material Guaranteed. THE NATIONAL ROOF PAINTING CO., 156 West St. Tel. 6,924 Cortlandt.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. H. M. HOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 249 B'way, N. Y., 1 flight up. 463 Fulton St., B'klyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. H. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2246 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Bloomfelds, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. German, 70 Nassau.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 290 B'WAY, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1,579 Cort.

Grocery and provision store; three rooms, back; 8 years established; good business; only $1,500; rent, $35. Friday, 11 to 1. 835 West 145th St.

Mirrors, plor and mantel, of all kinds; large mirrors, silver or without frames, for all business purposes; bargains. Tel. 749 East 124th St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 3146 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 2904 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 302 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS
122 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Six styles offered by our SPRING SALE of good pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 154th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rent applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. Theo. 1848—3814.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE HELD PIANOS are known for easy action and sweet tone of great volume; factory prices; easy terms; catalogues free. CHANDLER & HELD PIANO CO., 439 Fulton St., (B'klyn.)

UPRIGHTS $75, $140; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 481 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 21 East 14th St.

Six good square pianos, $20 to $45; upright, good maker, $100. Wissner, 338 Fulton St., B'klyn.

LOANS.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland.
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
35 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 34 BROADWAY, 1354 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day, at 11 A. M., at 84 Nassau St., Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

Chattel mortgage sale of saloon fixtures and furniture formerly of 200 Broome St., sale to-day, 11 A. M., 84 Av. and 92d St. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of THE J

URGES BROADWAY SUBWAY

Belmont Also Wants Manhattan Viaduct Spur.

Rapid Transit Board Sends His Letter Regarding Next Steps to be Taken to Sub-Committee—Bronx Park Extension.

August Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, sent a letter to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, urging the arguments for a subway along Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square and a spur from the Manhattan viaduct of the subway system to the Fort Lee Ferry, as the next links to be built by the city in carrying out its plan of a unified rapid transit scheme.

When the Brooklyn tunnel bid was let, Mr. Belmont recalled, the contracting company took the job for $3,000,000, an amount far below the estimated cost, in order to leave the city money enough to build the link along Broadway to connect the present subway line's stations at Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets. The Controller had estimated, said the letter, that after agreeing to pay the $3,000,000 for the East River tunnel the city would have left at least $8,000,000 with which to prosecute other plans at the present time. It was urged by the construction company's President that the Broadway link was especially needed in order to afford a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel at Thirty-third Street, on the south end of Herald Square.

The spur to the Fort Lee Ferry, he said, would be needed immediately, and by arrangement with the ferry company operating boats across the North River to connections with the Englewood neighborhood new boats would be equipped to take passengers from the rapid transit road across to their homes in that section of New Jersey.

The two propositions, in which there was an estimate of cost beyond the statement that the city's $8,000,000 would cover all the work, were referred by a vote of the board to the sub-committee on extensions, consisting of President Alexander E. Orr, Controller Grout, and Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith. A report on the subject will be submitted at an early meeting, probably next week.

Mr. Belmont recalled in his letter that Chief Engineer Parsons's plan not only provided for the Broadway subway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, but made that stretch a part of a line that was to continue below the square down to the lower end of the city, by way of Wooster and Church Streets. It was in the event that the city authorities did not feel inclined to build the line all the way down town, said the writer, that he suggested at least the speedy completion of the portion of it passing the Pennsylvania Railroad's line.

It is estimated that the tunnel connection between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, together with the spur from Manhattan Street and Broadway to the Fort Lee Ferry will cost less than $2,000,000.

Mr. Parsons made a report on the petitions for a station in the subway between One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Dyckman Street. One of the shafts from which the Washington Heights section of the tunnel is being excavated is situated in One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, where there is to be a station, but the petitioners argued that the stretch from there to Dyckman Street was a long one, and that there ought to be an intervening stopping place. The recommendation of the Chief Engineer included the statement that a new shaft and the elevator plant required in connection with the intervening station would involve an expense out of all proportion to the needs of the change, inasmuch as a very small population was to be served.

As the best solution of the problem of affording transportation facilities to this small population, Mr. Parsons proposed a surface line running along the Heights so as to bring Fort Washington gateway to the station at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, with a fare of but 5 cents for the whole trip down town.

In regard to the proposal to build a short subway for surface cars under the congestion at Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street, the Chief Engineer reported that the city ought to complete its tunnel system before constructing any other tunnels. This report and the previous one were adopted unanimously.

According to a report made by Edward M. Shepard, in pursuance of the action of the board's sub-committee appointed recently to consider the bill presented by August Belmont for easements purchased along the subway for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the board voted to pay the company immediately 30 per cent. of the cost of the property. That cost was $1,181,000. The 30 per cent. payment is simply in advance, for the holdings are to be sold by the city, which then will remunerate the company in full. The board's action was taken with the consent of the Controller, although he had left the meeting a little earlier.

Incidental to the meeting there was a public hearing on the Belmont proposition to finish the Bronx Park elevated extension of the subway and run trains from it to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad tracks at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street by way of a connection to be built between Third and Brook Avenues. The proposal included the statement that the Bronx Park division of the rapid transit road could be completed much earlier than the tunnel sections, and that, therefore, it would seem advisable to put it into use as a link of the elevated before the whole tunnel railway was ready for operation.

A representative of the West End Association appeared to ask if the offer meant that the Bronx section of the city's road was to be used as a permanent adjunct of the elevated railway company. Mr. Orr explained that Mr. Belmont had proposed simply to use the elevated section in the interval between its completion and the finishing of the tunnel, and after that to run the subway trains all the way as scheduled, although shifting some trains from one road to the other in the event of consent from the board.

There were no further questions about the plan, no one appearing to object to it. The board will make its decision next week. Mr. Belmont, if they allow him to make the connection, promises to have trains running on the Bronx Park extension within five or six months.

Alderman C. Hottenroth, a lawyer and a member of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, said last night that that organization and the North Side Board of Trade, as well as a number of Bronx citizens are opposed to Mr. Belmont's plan for a spur to the elevated road at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. He says he and the two associations and many citizens regard it as a scheme to prevent the borough from having rapid transit and to save Belmont money.

"The alliance has passed resolutions to altogether oppose the scheme," said Mr. Hottenroth, "and we certainly are going to fight it. The Board of Trade has also handed the matter over to its Railroad Committee, with instructions to fight it if true.

"Belmont's scheme is to run the spur of the elevated road out of the structure at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and then along Westchester Avenue. If he gets that permission he will never run the rapid transit subway road out to the surface and connect with that viaduct. The Bronx people will thus be cheated out of rapid transit and all will have to go down town by the elevated road or get out and go down to the street and then down into the subway."

JUDGE CENSURED JURY.

Acquitted Accused Ferry Ticket Seller, and Verdict Was Called "Sentimental."

Twelve jurors were called before Judge John A. Blair, in the Court of General Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday, censured, and dismissed for the term.

Assistant Prosecutor McVicker charged the jurors with rendering a "sympathetic verdict," contrary to evidence, in the case of William T. Godfrey, a former ticket seller on the Hoboken Ferry, who was accused of embezzling $900. Godfrey, in his own behalf, admitted receiving tickets of the value named, some of which he had sold. Then William J. Stewart, another ticket seller, came to him and told him he was $900 short in his accounts. He asked Godfrey to give him the tickets and money he had. This would enable him to make up his shortage, after which he would draw more tickets and return them to Godfrey with sufficient cash to make up the difference.

Relying on this promise, Godfrey said he complied with Stewart's request. Then Stewart disappeared, leaving Godfrey to make good his shortage as best he might. The jury acquitted Godfrey. Judge Blair said the verdict had no justification in the testimony.

SHIPPING COMBINE AFFAIRS.

Interest on $50,000,000 Bonds Earned—No Changes in Management Contemplated.

Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company held an important meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in the Empire Building. The meeting was attended by Charles Steele, Sir Clinton Dawkins, Clement A. Griscom, Henry Wilding, J. Bruce Ismay, and several others. After the meeting one of those present was asked what had been done at the meeting.

"There was no meeting," was the reply.

"Well, then, call it a conference."

"There was no conference," this very calmly.

"It was not a tea party?" suggested the reporter.

"No," smiled the Director, "but I have nothing to say excepting that I think it is going to rain some more."

The statement was printed by one of the news bureaus that the International Mercantile Marine Company had earned the interest on the $50,000,000 of 4% per cent. bonds for the first half of the year, and that no changes in the management were contemplated. In regard to this statement one of the Directors said that the interest requirements on the $50,000,000 of bonds were about $1,125,000 half yearly, the interest being payable in April and October. The April coupon had been paid and the October coupon would be paid.

ON THE NEW SANDY HOOK LINER.

Trial Trip of the Asbury Park, the Monmouth's Successor.

About 700 guests of the Central Railroad of New Jersey enjoyed yesterday's trial trip of the steamboat Asbury Park, just completed by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia for the company's Sandy Hook route, between this city and the New Jersey coast resorts. With flags flying from every staff and an orchestra on board, the flier started from the Atlantic Highlands pier shortly before noon, with about half her company composed of folk from along the shore. Not long after noon she picked up the rest of the party at her city pier, at the foot of Rector Street. Most of them were railroad officials, who came by special train from Scranton, Penn.

The Asbury Park then ran to Hastings and back over the same course, and it was found that when her engines developed their highest power she rushed through the water with hardly any vibration. A collation was served, and a feature of the occasion was the presentation of a silver and gold loving cup, the gift of the citizens of Asbury Park to the railroad company. Mayor Keator of Asbury Park, with the Town Council and Board of Trade and other prominent residents, made the presentation, and the cup was accepted by Vice President Bealer of the railroad.

The new boat is intended to take the runs of the old Monmouth, and is 306 feet long, has 6,000 horse power, and can make twenty-one knots or more an hour.

NEW COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Mayor Names the Body to Determine Site and Plans.

Mayor Low yesterday named William L. Bull, William N. Cohen, Charles A. Peabody, Henry D. Purroy, and Edward W. Sheldon as the members of the Court House Commission, under Chapter 236 of the laws of 1903. Their salaries will be fixed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This commission is to determine a site and general plans for a new County Court House to take the place of the Tweed structure now in City Hall Park and back of the City Hall.

Mr. Bull is a member of the firm of Edward Sweet & Co., and at one time was President of the New York Stock Exchange. Ex-Justice Cohen, who for a time was on the Supreme Court bench, was suggested by the committee of the Bar Association. Mr. Peabody is a lawyer representing the Astor estate, and was named because of his knowledge of real estate values and building enterprises. Mr. Purroy one time was County Clerk, and his selection was due to his knowledge of the needs of the courts and the keeping of their records. Mr. Sheldon was one of the committee in charge of the erection of the Bar Association Building in West Forty-fourth Street.

SAVED BOY FROM DROWNING.

First Rescue at American Ice Company's New Live-Saving Station.

The new life-saving station, established by the American Ice Company on the pier at East Ninety-first Street and the East River, and which has been in operation for only one week, proved its usefulness yesterday.

Several boys were playing "tag" on the pier, and one of them, George Robinson, of 399 East Ninety-eighth Street, fell into the river. John Kershaw, Superintendent for the company, heard the cries of the youngster and ran out, taking with him a buoy, which he threw to the struggling lad. Robinson clutched it and held on, while Kershaw drew him out. He was dried out and sent home.

Among the members of the corps are Capt. Dunn, in command, and Elmer Stump, who has a record of having saved eighteen lives at the pier.

TO HUNT FOR WATROUS WILLS.

Counsel for Widow Says Several Were Made After the One Offered.

Robert L. Cutting, attorney for Mrs. Walter W. Watrous, said yesterday that he had in his possession evidence to show that her late husband made several wills subsequent to the one offered for probate, in which the widow is left only $5,000. Mr. Cutting says that at the proper time he will ask permission to search the effects of Mr. Watrous in an endeavor to discover the later wills.

Asked whether Mrs. Watrous claimed a common law marriage, her attorney refused to answer, other than to say that if there had been such a marriage it would have been previous to the enactment of the statute providing that there must be a contract in such marriages.

WARSHIPS SAIL FOR AZORES.

Three Battleships and Two Cruisers Off for the Summer Manoeuvres.

The battleships Alabama, the Illinois, and the Massachusetts and the cruiser Brooklyn, accompanied by the converted cruiser Mayflower and the colliers Caesar, Sterling, and Lebanon, sailed for the Azores yesterday morning.

After the Summer manoeuvres scheduled to take place in those waters, the squadron will return to the United States and be reviewed by the President off Oyster Bay about the middle of August.

WANT SUTHERLAND RESTORED.

Citizens Petition Gov. Odell in Behalf of McKane Accomplice.

Another effort is being made to have Gov. Odell restore to citizenship Kenneth F. Sutherland of Coney Island, who was convicted with the late John Y. McKane in connection with the election frauds in the old town of Gravesend and who served a term in the Kings County Penitentiary. A petition has been presented to Gov. Odell on behalf of Sutherland. In support of the petition communications have been sent to the Governor which are said to be from Justice Willard Bartlett and ex-Justice Charles F. Brown, who presided at Sutherland's trial; Edward M. Shepard, who prosecuted him; Senator Thomas C. Platt, Magistrate A. V. B. Voorhies, Jr., and Dr. J. O. F. Hill of Coney Island.

Although without citizenship, Sutherland has been for some time active in Democratic politics at Coney Island, and has been regarded as a leader there. He conducts a hotel on the Bowery at the Island.

Dr. Trejos of Costa Rica Discharged.

Dr. Edwardo T. Trejos, the Costa Rican who was arrested at his boarding place, 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last Saturday, on a charge of larceny by his former landlady, was discharged, in the Court of Special Sessions, on Wednesday. When he was arrested he was packing his trunks preparatory to leaving the city for his home.

MAYOR FOR A CITY FERRY

Recommends Municipal Purchase of Staten Island Line.

His Plan is to Issue Short-Term Leases for Operation After Buying Property for $3,250,000.

Mayor Low has issued a statement in favor of the proposition to have the city take over the Staten Island Ferry, improve the terminals, and purchase new boats, and then to issue short-term leases for the operation of the line. He says he will ask the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to acquire the property at the estimated cost of $3,250,000. The next meeting of the commission is scheduled for next Wednesday.

"The city now must determine under what conditions its large interests can be best advanced in connection with this Staten Island Ferry service," says the Mayor in his statement. "The same law that empowered the city to condemn terminals empowered the city, at its own discretion, to buy boats and operate the ferry. The Dock Commissioner and I think it is incumbent upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to determine now to what extent, if at all, they shall exercise this power. After the most careful deliberation, we have determined to recommend that the city equip the ferry with the necessary boats, as well as with the necessary terminals, and that it then lease to the best bidder the operation of the line for terms not exceeding five years in duration, and upon a schedule of rates and trips to be determined upon by the city."

The present ferry is run without loss, the Mayor continues, and if the city will provide the boats as well as the terminals, a much better service than that of to-day can be given by an operating company without loss.

"For these reasons," he says, "we propose that the city should not only own and improve all the terminals used for the Staten Island Ferry, but also that it should itself cause to be built, and own, the boats to be used in the service. When the city has a complete franchise and plant to offer, there is no doubt that it can obtain much better service for the island without loss than can be obtained in any other way. If the city authorities of the time determine that the island ought to have better service than can be given without loss, they will then be in a position to command whatever quality of service they deem proper. In other words, the city itself would be in command of the situation. We respectfully submit that the city ought not to hand over one of its constituent boroughs for the period of a quarter of a century to a private company which, of necessity, will have a monopoly of the ferry service.

"In the Mayor's previous communication, it was pointed out that the city is building subways and bridges and tunnels that connect the larger boroughs with each other. For all of these improvements Staten Island pays its share of taxation. It appears to be only justice to the borough of Richmond, which cannot be connected with any of the other boroughs either by bridge or tunnel—certainly within any future than can now be foreseen—that its ferry service be made as good as it ought to be by the city itself."

WIFE BEATER SET FREE.

Injured Woman Pleads That She and Her Children Need Support.

When Edward Bourke, a Manhattan Elevated Road motorman living at 542 West Fifty-third Street, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of brutally beating and kicking his wife Delia, Presiding Justice Holbrook took cognizance of the woman's plea that the man be not sentenced to jail, and said:

"This man is a brute. These women come here to have their husbands taken care of and then they beg them off. Bourke, a man of your massive build to beat this defenseless little woman makes you a fit subject for the whipping post. I regret that we have not got such a mode of punishment. You deserve one hundred lashes for this offense.

"This is a case, though, where if the man is sent away the woman and her three children will be without support. For their sakes we will suspend sentence in this case. But if you are ever brought before this court again you will serve a year's imprisonment and a fine which will keep you in prison for three years."

WANTS B. WASHINGTON TO RULE.

T. Thomas Fortune Says Negro Educator Would Run the Philippines Well.

T. Thomas Fortune, Special Commissioner, sent by the Government last November to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands to investigate conditions there as suited to the negroes of this country, was entertained last night by prominent local business men of his race in the Fellowship Club, 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

"At some future period, when the American people desire really to solve the race problem in the United States and to reassure the Filipinos, let them appoint some such able man as Booker T. Washington to be Governor of the Philippine Islands, with sympathetic fellow Commissioners," said the Commissioner. "I believe that, while such appointments would give very general satisfaction to the Filipino people, a large number of Afro-American people would desire to live under the American flag in the Philippine Islands, with the firm hope that at some future time the Constitution would follow the flag.

"I have been in the Hawaiian Islands, but I would not care to live there. If I had untold wealth I would like to go there and dream—that is what the place is for."

The speaker said the Philippines could be made an ideal place for negroes, if there were proper Governmental conditions. The black man would like the climate, which white men never could endure.

"The latter may go there and suck blood," he continued, "but they become listless."

The negro and the Filipino, he had decided, would get along finely together.

Troy Line's Summer Service Begun.

The full Summer service of the Troy line of steamboats is now in operation, and they leave here daily at 6 P. M., except on Saturday, from Pier 46, North River. After the starting time an hour of daylight remains before the boats run out into the glory of the sunset on the broad waters of the Tappaan Zee, and a little later powerful searchlights are brought into play upon points of interest along both shores. Direct connection is made with fast trains for Saratoga, Lake George, the Adirondacks, and all other Northern Summer resorts.

Jersey City Dogs Poisoned.

Three valuable dogs were found dead yesterday in the streets surrounding the City Hall, Jersey City, and the owners complained to George W. McCarthy, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, alleging that the dogs had been poisoned through malice. Mrs. George Sherrill of 128 Mercer Street, lost an English collie, valued at $150; Thomas Reinhard of 255 Henderson Street, a bulldog worth $25, and Mrs. J. J. Keirle of 168 Montgomery Street, a St. Bernard worth $150.

Letter Carriers Plan Two Days' Picnic.

The letter carriers of New York have planned for this year a two days' celebration on the occasion of their annual picnic and games, which are to be held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. An elaborate entertainment has been arranged for Saturday, July 4, and Sunday, July 5. This is the eighteenth year of the picnic and games, the profits of which go to the Beneficiary Association of the letter carriers. Contrary to the general belief, and in contrast to other uniformed public servants, the carriers receive no pay during sickness, no matter whether disability is caused by exposure or through injuries received in the line of duty.

Post-Graduate Medical School's Year.

According to the annual announcement of the Post-Graduate Medical School, 639 physicians from various parts of the United States and Canada have attended the institution during the past session. The Faculty has instituted a new system, by which certificates of proficiency will be given to such doctors as attend the clinics for six months continuously and who pass a satisfactory examination on any one subject. No undergraduates in medicine are admitted to the school.

MAY STOP ANTITOXIN SALES.

Dr. Lederle Suggests That City Products Should Be Distributed Free, and Not Disposed Of Outside.

Dr. E. J. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, yesterday sent to the Mayor a letter replying to a communication from Mr. Low regarding the manufacture and sale of antitoxin by the Department of Health. In this letter Dr. Lederle says that the production by the department of diphtheria antitoxin was begun, and arrangements subsequently made, so that physicians might obtain their supplies properly, and also so that in cases where the family of a patient was too poor to pay for the antitoxin, it should be given free by the Health Department.

Some time after this went into effect, Dr. Lederle writes, a provision was inserted in the charter permitting the department to sell its surplus supply. Accordingly the department sold large quantities to persons outside of the city as well as inside its boundaries. This sale was due to the confidence felt in the purity of the antitoxin produced by the New York City Health Department. According to Dr. Lederle now, however, it is the opinion of the department that there are other products of antitoxin on the market which are of as high grade as that prepared by the Health Department.

Believing that the sale of antitoxin by the department to persons outside the city is contrary to the spirit of the charter, the doctor says he has informed such persons they must arrange to make their purchases of other producers after July 1. He goes a step further and suggests that hereafter the department shall dispense all its laboratory products free, as do other municipal and State laboratories upon receiving the proper requisitions from department officers or private physicians. Such distribution would of course be confined to residents of the city who may be in need of these products as a prevention of or cure for contagious diseases. Should this plan be adopted, and should the department at the same time stop its cash sales, between $20,000 and $25,000 annually will have to be supplied by the Board of Estimate in addition to the appropriation now current of $49,748 for the maintenance of the laboratories.

Mayor Low said he would submit the suggestions of Dr. Lederle at the meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day.

APPLE TREE AS AN OFFICE.

Mrs. Henry Prentice Testifies That Her Husband, a Broker, Exhibited Strange Manias.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into the sanity of Henry Prentice, broker, whom his wife declares to be insane on account of his persistence in the use of alcoholic stimulants, heard Mrs. Prentice testify yesterday that he had been suspended from the Stock Exchange on account of his conduct and had not earned anything for ten years. She said they lived two years ago in a cottage at Bellport, L. I., where Mr. Prentice did not drink because she would not give him any money.

"What did he do?" she was asked.

"He would sit under an apple tree and say that was his office," was the reply. "It was impossible to get an apple from the tree while he was there unless he gave his permission."

Later they traveled to Europe, and while in Paris, she said, he announced the second coming of Christ, and told her he expected to become President of the United States.

"I look upon him as an afflicted child, and have ever treated him with the utmost kindness," she added.

After returning to America, she said, her husband said he had made arrangements with Henry Clews to clear millions of dollars, but as a matter of fact, she had to allow him from 50 to 75 cents a day for expenses. Mr. Prentice—a tall, gray-mustached man—sat in the courtroom behind his counsel, George W. Fox, and listened to his wife's testimony with apparent interest. Two of his daughters were present and sat beside Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and the other medical experts subpoenaed to testify. Mrs. Prentice said her husband had made many drawings, one picture of a bird, the inscription under which read:

"This is my mother-in-law. No good to any one—H. P."

DISMISS MR. GREENE'S SUIT.

Court of Appeals Decides in Favor of Commissioner Murphy's Police Promotions.

ALBANY, June 25.—The taxpayer's action brought by J. Warren Greene of the Civil Service Reform Association to restrain the payment of salaries of the nineteen New York Police Captains alleged to have been improperly promoted by Commissioner Murphy is adversely decided by the Court of Appeals in a decision handed down today.

The decision does not pass upon the merits of the manner of promotion, but simply holds that since the civil service law and rules were technically complied with, quo warranto and not injunction is the form of procedure to be brought.

The court insists that the Police Captains themselves must have an opportunity to defend their title to office, since it is conceded that only the spirit, not the letter of the law, may have been violated in the appointments.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONFESSIONS.—On a trial for murder, based on circumstantial evidence, it appeared that the defendant, a woman, while in custody, on her way to jail, stoutly protested her innocence. The officer who had her in charge told her that she could plead either guilty or not guilty, but that the truth, whatever that might be, ought to be known, and that, even if it would mean conviction, he should prefer it if it were his case. The defendant then said that she had not bought the revolver found near the deceased, and had never been in a certain store. The officer answered her by saying that there was ample proof that she had bought the revolver, and that, having mentioned the store, she might as well tell whether she bought it. He asked her what she paid for it, and she replied that she paid $2. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has held (State vs. Nagle, 54 Atlantic Reporter 1,063) that the defendant's confession was not voluntary. The court, after calling attention to the fact that the defendant must have been in a high state of nervous excitement, whether guilty or not guilty, and hence ready to catch at any gleam of hope whereby her situation might be bettered, continued: "The familiar saying that 'drowning men catch at straws' aptly illustrates the mental condition of one in her situation at that time. And we think it is not only possible, but probable, that, having stoutly and persistently asserted her innocence to the officer of the terrible crime charged against her, she was led to believe, by his persuasive and continued questioning, that it would not only do no harm, but would in some way be better for her to admit the purchase of the pistol and the obtaining of the cartridges in question." The officer's language, the court added, was such as to very naturally convey to the mind of the defendant the idea that she would gain some advantage by admitting that she obtained the cartridges therefor. The court does not wish to be understood, however, as deciding that a mere request, advice, or admonition to tell the truth will render a confession then made inadmissible in evidence, for the strong current of authority is to the contrary.

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QUESTIONS IN EVIDENCE.—A judgment on a verdict for $7,000 in plaintiff's favor in an action for negligence brought by Ellen Hanlon against Samuel W. Ehrich and another has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division because the trial court refused to allow the defendants to introduce in evidence written statements signed by plaintiff's witnesses. "It is well settled," said Justice Almet F. Jenks, for the appellate tribunal, "that written or oral statements of an adverse witness inconsistent with his present testimony are admissible. Further, the defendant had the right to read the written statements in their turn and as part of the case." Justice Jenks added that it was also improper for the trial Justice to direct the defendant's counsel to read only such portions of the statements as were in conflict with the testimony given by the witnesses.

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FRIENDLY MONEY FIGHT

Rival Administrators Seek Tumblety Estate Control.

Henry Clews & Co. Hold $138,000 in Cash, Awaiting Court Order—Bequests to Roman Catholic Prelates.

The death of Dr. Francis Tumblety, formerly a resident of this city, which occurred recently in St. Louis, has raised a question as to the immediate disposition of his funds. It seems that Dr. Tumblety had kept for the last twenty years a running account with the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., and at the time of his death had on deposit to his credit with this firm $138,000 in cash, a considerable part of which had been made by investments.

After his death Henry Clews & Co. were informed that Dr. Tumblety had executed a will bequeathing $45,000 to various relatives, $10,000 to Cardinal Gibbons, and $10,000 to Archbishop Ireland, but that no provision had been made for the residue of his property, amounting to $78,000.

The Public Administrator of St. Louis had been duly appointed to carry out the provisions of the will, and later appeared in New York before Surrogate Thomas and had ancillary papers granted to him. He then made a demand upon Henry Clews & Co. for the funds, but the bankers refused to turn over the property until they had made an investigation for themselves.

Dr. Tumblety left a number of relatives, some of whom reside in Rochester, others in California, and some in Liverpool, England. The Rochester heirs, upon learning of the facts in the case from Henry Clews & Co., appeared immediately, through their attorneys, before Surrogate Thomas and asked for a revocation of the ancillary letters granted to the Public Administrator of St. Louis.

In the meantime the Rochester heirs applied to the Surrogate of Monroe County for administration papers on the ground that Dr. Tumblety was a resident of Rochester. On this application Michael H. Fitz Simons was appointed temporary administrator, and he in turn has made a demand upon Henry Clews & Co. for the money. The bankers have declined to pay the money to either until the decision has been rendered. In the meantime the Rochester relatives have instituted a friendly suit against the bankers to gain possession of the funds.

SNOW CHILDREN NOT REMOVED.

Wife's Counsel Gives Assurance of Their Remaining in State—Writ Returnable To-day.

No return was made yesterday on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., the day before, requiring his wife, from whom he has been separated since June 4, 1902, to produce their two children—Elbridge Gerry Snow, second, aged five, and Dorothy, two years old—who have been in her custody since the separation.

The writ was issued by Justice Truax, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, and was made returnable this morning. The reason it was allowed to lapse was because the detectives and process servers who were keeping close watch on Mrs. Snow Wednesday afternoon were ordered not to make service.

George M. Leventritt of 320 Broadway, attorney for Mr. Snow, said that the latter's suspicions were excited a day or two ago lest his wife should take the children outside of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Just what was the basis of this Mr. Leventritt would not say.

With the issuance of the writ began the espionage of the Rochelle apartment, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, where Mrs. Snow has been living with the children. That was ended when Abram I. Elkus, her counsel, called Mr. Leventritt up on the telephone and told him what there was no intention of running away with the children. It was denied that Mrs. Snow attempted to evade service of the writ.

Mr. Leventritt said that the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Snow did not grow out of disputes between Mrs. Snow and members of her husband's family, the Elbridge Gerry Snows of 153 West Fifty-eighth Street. The difficulty, said Mr. Leventritt, was one of a more serious nature than any family quarrel.

Asked whether it was Mr. or Mrs. Snow who felt aggrieved, Mr. Leventritt said: "It was Mr. Snow who left his home."

BURNED SAVING EMPLOYERS.

Workmen in Leather Plant Go to Aid of Hobley and Marsh in Fire Following an Explosion.

Thomas B. Hobley and Samuel Marsh, proprietors of a sheepskin dressing plant at 465 Keap Street, Williamsburg, were burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a chemical preparation used in the business. Two workmen, Mathew Welsh and Philip Cunningham, also were burned about the hands in trying to save their employers. Hobley and Marsh were removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where their condition is considered serious.

The factory is a three-story structure, and employs sixteen men. Both members of the firm assisted in the work. They were on the third floor with Welsh and Cunningham when the explosion occurred. The place was set on fire, as was Marsh's clothing. While Hobley was trying to aid his partner his clothing became ignited, and both were enveloped in flames. Welsh and Cunningham ran to their assistance, and in their efforts to rescue them were fearfully injured.

Meanwhile the fire had spread over the entire floor. When the firemen arrived the flames were soon extinguished.

MONTEFIORE COUNTRY HOME.

Dr. Lederle Visits the Sanitarium with the Officers.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, was the guest of the Directors of the Montefiore Home on Tuesday, and accompanied them on a visit to the Bedford Station Country Sanitarium for Consumptives, an adjunct to the Montefiore Home in New York City. In the party were Jacob H. Schiff, President; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Chairman of the Committee on Country Sanitarium; Isaac Blumenthal, Ferdinand Sulzberger, and M. Warley Platzek.

The objects of Dr. Lederle's visit included interest in the sanitation of the buildings—the garbage and refuse crematory, the hydrotherapeutic department, the complete sewage system, and the cold storage and electric plants. The sanitarium takes care of patients who otherwise would succumb rapidly to disease and provides them with a home which is at once a model of beauty and comfort.

Horse Kicks Child in the Face.

Five-year-old Pedro Petrie, who lives with his parents on Station Place, near the Bronx River, William's Bridge, was kicked in the face yesterday by a horse and seriously injured. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. The little fellow was walking behind a horse which his mother was leading to the river to water. The animal suddenly kicked out, and one of its hoofs struck the boy in the face, fracturing his nose and injuring him otherwise. Last night at the hospital the boy's condition was said to be favorable.

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